THE

CALCUTTA

University Calendar,

1866-67.

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CALCUTTA:

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,

PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1866.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Ag. Coll.	Agra College.
Bar. Coll.	Bareilly College.
Exam.	Examination.
Gov. Coll.	Government College.
Hol.	Holiday.
J. Nar. Coll.	Joy Narain's College.
La Mart. Coll.	La Martiniere College.
L. P.	Lower Provinces.
Pres. Coll.	Presidency College.
Saug. Sch.	Saugor School.
Vacn.	Vacation.

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I.

Calcutta University Calendar,

1866-67.

MAY.

1	T	Saug. Sch. Vac. for one month.
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	Bar. Coll. 1st Session ends.
16	W	Vacn. one month Gov. Coll. L. P.
17	T	
18	F	Ag. Coll. 1st term ends.
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	Queen Victoria born (1819.)
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

JUNE.

1	F	J. Nar. Coll. Vac. for one month.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	L. C. E. Examination commences.
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	Pres. Coll. Estd. 1855.
16	S	Gov. Coll. L. P. re-open.
17	S	
18	M	Bar. Coll. 2nd Session commences.
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	Gov. Hol. L. P.
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate

JULY.

1	S	
2	M	Ag. Coll. 2nd term begins.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	University of Bombay founded 1857.
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

AUGUST.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	☉	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	☉	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	☉	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	☉	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

SEPTEMBER

1	S	Gov. Hol. L. P.
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	University of Madras founded 1857.
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	La Mart. Coll. Founder's commemoration-day.
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	[illegible]
30	S	

OCTOBER.		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	M	Gov. Coll. L. P. Vac. for 15 days.
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

NOVEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	Gov. Hol. L. P.
17	S	
18	S	[Examination.
19	M	Last day of application for Ent. and First Arts
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

DECEMBER.

1	S	J. Nar. Coll. Vac. for one month.
2	✠	
3	M	Entrance and First Arts Exam. begin.
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	✠	
10	M	Vac. for one month Gov. Coll. L. P.
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	La Mar. Coll. Vac. for one month.
	✠	[L. L. Examns
17	M	Last day of application for B. A., B. L., and
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	✠	
24	M	
25	T	Christmas Day.
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Meeting of Ent. and First Arts Examiners.
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	M	B. A., B. L., and L. L. Exam. begin.

JANUARY.

1	T	New year's day.
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	Ag. Coll. 1st term begins.
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	University of Calcutta founded 1857.
24	T	
25	F	Meeting of B. A. Ex. for making report.
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	Bar. Coll. 1st session begins.
31	T	

FEBRUARY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	[illegible]
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	Meeting of Syndicate
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	

MARCH.

1	F	
2	S	Last day of notice for M. D. Candidates.
3	S	
4	M	L. M. S. and B. M. Exam. begin.
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	Convocation for conferring Degrees.
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

APRIL.

1	M	M D Examination begins
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	Annual Meeting of Senate
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING.
Governor-General of India,

The Honorable JOHN RUSSEL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

The Honorable Sir JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal,

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal,

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal,

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal,

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India,

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine,

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal,

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta,

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry,

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College,

The Reverned ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College,

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India,

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal,

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts,

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts,
Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah,
ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta,
RAMGOPAUL GHOSE,
Formerly member of the Council of Education,
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company,
HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property,

moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette* hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the

first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India, in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said

University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-Laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice- Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

Qualification for admission of Candidates for degrees.

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for. It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of De-

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

grees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provision contained in the said Acts II. XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees, therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. THE Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II. of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily

absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may

be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on Medical Certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, if he be above the age of sixteen years and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Saugor Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla.

officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The outlines of Ancient History, of the History of India, and of General Geography with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix B.)*

III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December; and shall be held in Calcutta, and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Saugor.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts, on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The History of England.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

III. MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh book to Prop. XXI.; deductions.

Plane Trigonometry as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mental Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday, after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.*

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be

* Students of affiliated Institutions who can produce certificates from their Principals, that they studied in them a full period of four years, and finally quitted those institutions on or before December 1860, may be admitted to the B. A. Examination of 1867 on payment of the usual fee, without first passing the Entrance Examination and the First Examination in Arts.

Thermotics, Chemistry, Electricity.

Molecular constitution of matter; Boscovich's Theory; cohesion; porosity; specific gravity; elasticity; adhesion; crystallization. Thermotics:—sensible heat; expansion; the Thermometer and Pyrometer; radiation; conduction; convection; specific heat; physical states of matter and latent heat; theory of formation of dew and clouds; mechanical equivalent of heat: dynamic theory of heat. Chemistry:—laws of combining proportion; laws of Atomic Volumes; Atomic theory; chemical symbols and equivalents; Inorganic chemistry of the chief elements. Electricity:—polarity; induction; the Leyden Jar and Electrometer; conduction; the Lightning rod; the voltaic pile and battery; Magnetism and Electro Magnetism; the Thermo-electric pile; relations of chemistry, heat, and electricity.

(c.) Elements of Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

The text-book to be fixed by the Syndicate.

(d.) Geology and Physical Geography.

Geology.

Inorganic.—Form and density of the earth and average density of superficial crust; observed ratio of increase of temperature with depth; physical state of interior as indicated by astronomical observation; how modified by temperature and pressure; principal chemical elements and compounds in earth's crust; chemical operations of interior; chemical phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs and crystalline rocks; dynamical operations of interior; phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, upheaval, depression, dislocation, and contortion of crust; chemical and mechanical processes at surface; constitution of atmosphere; its changes and their influence on the solid crust; phenomena of atmospheric disintegration and degradation of rocks; transport by water, ice, &c.; river, glacier and iceberg phenomena; formation of sedimentry rocks and their chief varieties, consolidation and metamorphism.

Organic.—Chemical constitution and structure of animals and plants; vital functions, and sources of vital action; geographical and bathymetric distribution; conditions of life and interdependence of organized beings; chemico-geological processes of preservation and formation of rock masses; coral reefs, limestone, coal, peat, &c.; metamorphism of organic rocks; comparative value of geological evidence of fossil remains; succession of life in past epochs; antiquity of existing animals and plants.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two Divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy
(4.) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

4. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanscrit, in Arabic, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that Language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English in a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

5. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

a. History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature.

b. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).

c. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).

d. Political Economy.

e. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on an historical subject.

6. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.

Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).

Differential and Integral Calculus.

Spherical Trigonometry.

Statics.

Dynamics.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Optics.

Astronomy.

7. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic); Electricity.

Also one of the following:

a. Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Physiology.

b. Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

8. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Logic.

Mental Philosophy.

Moral Philosophy.

Natural Theology.

Also in one of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate:—

a. History of Philosophy.

b. Elements of Jurisprudence.

c. Evidences of Revealed Religion (as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences).

9. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

10. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honors in Arts shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of February), an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined) with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A. and on payment of a fee of 50 Rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

LICENCE IN LAW.

1. An Examination for a *Licence in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for not less than three

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Law.

academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for a Licence in Law, on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern :

a. Personal rights and status.

b. The rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato.*

c. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes and of Procedure.

The following shall be text-books of Examination in the foregoing subjects, and may, from time to time, be altered by the Syndicate :—

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Stephen's Blackstone—Introduction, and Section 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 1, Lecture 1 ; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Story's Conflict of Laws,—Chapters 1 and 2, *or*

Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I and III. Book IV. Part 1, Chapters 1, 2, 6 and 10; Part III. Chapters 1, 7, 10 and 13.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10 *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law, Chapters 4, 6 and 7.

Macnaghton's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 3 and 4.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II.—Introduction and Part 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Parts 5 & 6.

Macpherson on Contracts.

Williams on Real Property—Part I. Chapters 1 to 4 and 6 to 9; Part IV. Chapter 2; Part V. *or*

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Part 1, (Excepting Chapter 2).

Strange's Hiddu Law—Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, *or*,

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12.

Dattaca Chundrica. (Sutherland's Translation).

Macpherson on Mortgages.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES AND OF PROCEDURE.

Indian Penal Code.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V. and VI.

Taylor *or* Goodeve *or* Norton on Evidence.

The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. All Acts and Regulations, in force, regulating the Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Where two or more Books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of the books.

7. A paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:—

a. The Principles of Jurisprudence and the Roman Law.

b. Personal Rights and Status, and the infringement of such rights.

c. The rights of Property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquistion, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato.*

d. The Law of Contracts.

e. The Code of Civil Procedure, the Revenue Laws, and the Law of Evidence.

f. Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged alphabetically.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Decree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has passed the B. A. Examination at least one year previously, and has attended lectures in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted un-

less he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects, and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Law.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered, by the Examiners, to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes, if they deem it expedient.

7. Any Licentiate in Law who has graduated in Arts,* may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Law without further Examination.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

* Any person who has passed a University Law Examination in or before January, 1864 or the Examination for a Licence in Law, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law or for a Licence in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in two or more of the following subjects to be selected by himself.

a Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

b. Law of England, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original Civil Jurisdiction.

c. General Law, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

d. Mercantile Law

e Roman Civil Law.

f. Conflict of Laws.

g. International Law.

6. A separate paper shall be set in each of the seven subjects; and in addition to the two subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their

merits. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW,

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law and has at any time passed the Honor Examination in four subjects at least, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor, *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

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*LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1 An Examination for a Licence† in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

FIRST LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical Studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

* Candidates who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866 may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64.)

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy,
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

(*b*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical

operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz. :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do. Do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required:—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and their reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. EXAMINATIONS.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*) Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each terms.

* The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of 32 Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

10. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University :—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz. :—

Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and practice of Medicine.
Do. Do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every candidate shall be required:—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees and producing certificates to the following effect:—

(a) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(b) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the

* See next page, note. † *Idem.*

Syndicate, a Course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures.

(c) Of having passed an Examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

18. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Can-

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the First Arts Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

didates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects:—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.
Surgery.
Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

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*DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—

(a) Of having been admitted to the degree of †Bachelor of Arts.

(b) Of having subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed:—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years Hospital practice and two years private practice, *or*

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar, 1863.64).

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Two years practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(c) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producfng certificates to the following effect:—

(a) Of having passed the Senior diploma Examination of the Medical College *or* the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(b) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(c) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(d) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(e) Of having passed the B. A. Examination;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined*,† or

The following preliminary Examination, for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the session of 1859;—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to shew a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a ‡Licence in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engi-

* Any person, who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

‡ The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

neering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions.

Conic Sections, treated Geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of forces, Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of motion.

Motion of Falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple pendulums.

Collision of Bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.

Specific Gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser, Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and Resistance of Fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation from Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Formation of Images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, and Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars, and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line, Cuttings and Embankments, Tunnels, Gradients, Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, Joints, Centres for Bridges, Roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs; Tanks; Canals; Sluices; Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of Buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines; advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; Levers; Cranks; Rolling contacts; Sliding contacts; Mechanism for modifying motion; Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects—

Arithmetic and Algebra.

Geometry and Conic Sections.

Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.

Statics and Dynamics.

Hydrostatics and Optics.

Chemistry and Heat.

Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

Practice of Building.

Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.

Carpentry and Mechanism.

Hydraulic Works.

Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.

Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. *Any candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred Rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering who has passed the First Examination in Arts may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

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1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.

Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.

Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.

Motion of Fluids

Geometrical Optics.

The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion.

Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.

Practical application of Electrical Science.

General principles of Geology, and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.

Theory and practice of Bridge-Building

Roads and Railways.

Hydraulic Works.

Equilibrium of Structure, Theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.

Principles of Design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.

Topographical drawing.

6. The candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject.

7 As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty, any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorised on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shewing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

APPENDIX A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Headmaster of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or if he be a private* student, by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the District in which he resides

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has, to the best of my belief, attained the age of 16 years, that I know nothing against his moral character, that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that he has signed the above application.

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Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Name.

Age.

Religion,

Race (*i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.*)

Where educated.

Present position (*i. e. at School, or present occupation*).

Town or village, where resident.

Name of Father or Guardian.

Where to be examined.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

* Private Student;—one who has attended at no educational Institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language

The fee of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Age, ...

Race (i. e. nation, tribe, &c., &c.,) .....

Religion, ...

Present occupation, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Where to be examined, ...

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Age.

Date of Entrance.

Date of passing First Examination in Arts.

Race (i. e. Nation, tribe, &c. &c.)

Religion.

Present Occupation.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of Affiliated Institutions.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age.

Date of Graduation in Arts.

Race.

Religion (i. e. nation, tribe, &c.)

Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of
that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the above account to be true.

LICENCE IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Law.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——————— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Law.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Law to be in the same form as the foregoing.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that ——— ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1, of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— ——— has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The applications and certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing :—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c. &c.

Certificate to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8 of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that ———————— duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of ———— 18 , and has been placed in the ———— Division.

The 18

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ———— passed the Examination for a Licence in ———— at the Annual Examination in the year 18— and that he was placed in the ———— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

———

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that ———— duly passed the First Examination for ———— at the Annual Examination in the year 18— and has been placed in the ———— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

———

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ———— obtained the Degree of Bachelor in ———— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and that he was placed in the ———— Division.

———

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ———————— obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in ———————— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

———

Chancellor.
or *Vice-Chancellor.*

University of Calcutta,
The 18

———

Honors.

This is to certify that ———————— passed the Honor Examination in ———— in —— and was placed in the —— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

———

APPENDIX B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1866.

English.

Pope, ...	Homer's Iliad, Book VI.
Goldsmith, ...	Deserted Village.
Southey, ...	Battle of Blenheim.
Campbell, ...	Hohenlinden.
Helps, ...	Essays written during the Intervals of Business, Part II.
Goldsmith, ...	Animated Nature, Vol. II. Chaps. 10th, 11th and 12th
Bayne, ...	Essay on Wellington.
Martin, ...	Useful Arts.

Greek.

Homer, ...	Odyssey, Books IX. and X.
Xenophon, ...	Memorabilia, Book II.

Latin.

Virgil, ...	Æneid, Books I. and II.
Cæsar de Bello Gallico,	Books I. and II.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa, ...	Books I.—VIII.
Ratnavali.	

Bengali.

Bhoodeb Mookerjea, ...	Historical Tales.
Tarasankur Tarkaratna,	Rasselas, Translation of.

Arabic.

Ojab-al-Ojab.	
Nafhat-al-yaman, ...	Parts II. and III.

Persian.

Gulistan, ...	Chapters I. II. III. and IV.
Bostan.	
Anwari-Sohalie, ...	Chapters I. II. and III.

Urdu.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.	
Araishi-Mahfil.	

Hindi.

Ramayan, ...	Book 2nd.
Vidyankur, ...	(whole.)

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ...	Chapters 2nd and 3rd.

Sutton's History of Orissa, Parts 2nd and 3rd.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1867.

English.

Parnell, ...	The Hermit.
Gray, ...	Elegy written in a country church yard.
Beattie, ...	The Minstrel, Book I. as in 1861.
Prescott, ...	Selections from the History of Ferdinand and Isabella as in 1861.
Helps, ...	Essays as in 1863.

Prose Reader, No. 6.,...	Travels in the Himalaya, pages 122—136.
Smith;	Theory of Moral Sentiments, Part V. chaps. 1. and 2, Of the Influence of Custom and Fashion.

Latin.

Cæsar de bello Gallico,	Books 3 and 4.
Eton Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo, ...	Part 1 with the exception of the last 4 Epistles of Heroines.

Greek.

Homer, ...	Iliad, Books, I. II. and III.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa, ...	Books I. to VIII.
Ratnavali.	

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

*Bengali,**

Lives of Judisthira, Confucius and Vikramaditya as in the Courses for 1864 and 1865.

Rajdut as in the Course for 1865.

Poetical Selections from the Mahabharat and other works.

Urdu.†

Ikhwan-oos-Safa	Pages 1-74.
Araishi mahfil, ...	Pages 1-147.

Ragh. Published in a separate volume and sold by Messrs. Thacker,
Ratna. & Co.

† Captain Lees's Edition.

Arabic.

Selections by Captain Fuller.

Persian.

Gulistan, ...	First three chapters.
Bostan, ...	1st, 2nd and 4th chapters.

Hindi.

Vidyankur.	
Ramayan, ...	5th Book.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ...	Chapters 1st and 4th.
Sutton's History of Orissa, ...	Parts 1 and 2.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1868,

English.

Tennyson, ...	Lord of Burleigh.
Macaulay, ...	Horatius Cocles.
Milton, ...	Extract from Book V. of Paradise Lost.
Gray, ...	Hymn to Adversity. Ode on the Spriug.
Wordsworth, ...	Heart-leap Well.
Goldsmith, ...	Traveller.
Robertson, ...	History of America, Book. II.
Smiles, ...	Self Help, Chaps. 12 and 13.

Greek.

Homer, ...	Iliad, Books I., II., and III.,

Latin.

Cæsar de bello Gallico, Book II.

Eton Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo, ... Part II. Extracts XXI. to LI. inclusive.

Cicero, ... De Senectute.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Extracts in Rijupat, Part III. from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurana and Mahábharat.

Upakramaniká.

Bengali.

As in published Selections.*

Arabic.

As in published Selections.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul.

Iqd-i-Manzum.

Urdu.

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.*

Hindi.

Vidyankur.

Ramayana, 3rd and 4th Books.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chaps. 2nd and 3rd.

Nobin Chunder Sarangee, ... Universal History, Parts 1st and 2nd.

* Sold by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1866.

English.

Rogers, ...	Italy.
Campbell, ...	Gertrude of Wyoming.
Dryden, ...	Flower and the Leaf.
Byron, ...	Description of Waterloo (Childe Harold, Canto III.)
Prescott, ...	Essays: (1) Asylum for the Blind, (2) Cervantes, (3) Sir Walter Scott, (4) Chateaubriand's English Literature.
Hepworth Dixon, ...	Life of Admiral Blake (selections from).

Latin.

Livy, ...	Book XXI.
Cicero, ...	Tusc. Disp. Book I.
Virgil, ...	Æneid, Books II. and III.

Greek.

Thucydides, ...	Book III.
Plato, ...	Crito.
Sophocles, ...	Antigone.

Sanscrit.

Selections from Hitopadesha, Vishnupuráha and Mahábhárata as in Rijupáth, Part 3. Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Nafhat-al-yaman, ...	Pages 1-100 of the Lahore Edition, 1865.
Alif Lailah, ...	Nights 1-10, Macnaghten's Edition expurgated, and without the Introduction.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1867.

English.

Addison, ...	Cato.
Milton,.....	Paradise Lost, Books 1, 2 and 3.
Pope, ...	Temple of Fame.
Addison, ...	Papers from the Spectator, as in 1861.

Greek.

Euripides, ...	Hecuba.
Demosthenes, ...	De Corona.

Latin.

Cicero,.....	Pro Lege Manilia.
Livy, ...	Book XXII.
Horace, ...	Book IV. of Odes, Book I. of Satires, except Satires 2, 3, 7 and 8.

Sanscrit.

Selections from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárata as in Rijupáth, Part 3. Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

As in published Selections.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1868.

English.

Thomson, ...	Castle of Indolence.
Addison, ...	The Campaign.
Tickell, ...	Elegy on Addison.
Cowper, ...	Table Talk.

Robertson, ...	History of America, Book I.
Paley, ...	Reasons for Contentment.
Helps, ...	Extracts from Companions of my Solitude, & Friends in Council.

Latin.

Horace, ...	Odes, Books I and II. Ars Poetica.
Cicero, ...	The second Tusculan Disputation.
Livy, ...	Book XXIII.

Greek.

Thucydides, ...	Book III.
Plato, ...	Crito.
Sophocles, ...	Antigone.

Sanscrit.

Extracts in Rijupáth, Part 3, from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárata. Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

As in published* Selections.

B. A EXAMINATION, 1867.

English.

Shakspeare, ...	Tempest.
Keats, ...	Hyperion.
Wordsworth, ...	Laodamia and The White Doe.
Bacon, ...	New Atlantis.
Macaulay, ...	Essays on Bacon and Burleigh.
Mahon, ...	Joan of Arc.
Campbell, ...	Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book II. Chaps. 5 to 7.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

APPENDIX B.

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	Œdipus Coloneus.
Herodotus, ...	Books 7 and 8.

Latin.

Virgil, ...	Æneid, Books 1 to 6.
Cicero, ...	4 Orations against Catiline.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Mágha.

Sáhitya Darpan, ...	Book X.

Bengali.

Rev. K. M. Banerjee..	Shad-darsana-Sambád, Nos. 3, 4, 5.
M. S. Dutt.....	Meghanáda-badha-kávya, Vol. II.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-us Safa.
Soyuti's Tarikh-ul-khalfa, ...(as in 1863).

Persian.

Akhlak-i-Jalali.
Dewan-i-Hafiz.

Urdu.

Dewan-i-Sauda, ...	(as in printed Selections).

Khatt-i Takdir.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss' Ramayan, ... (whole).
Sobhabilas, ... (whole).

Oorya.

Batrish Singhásan.
Hitopadesha, ... (whole).
Sutton's History of Orissa, ... (whole).
Chánakya's Sárasangraha, (omitting the Sanscrit.)

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1868.

English.

Shakspeare, ...	King Lear.
Scott, ...	Lady of the Lake.
*Dryden, ...	Art of Poetry.
*Gibbon, ...	Life of Rienzi.
*Campbell, ...	Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book II. chapters 5 to 7.
Bacon, ...	Essays.

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	Ajax.
Herodotus, ...	Book 2, Euterpe.

Latin.

Tacitus, ...	Book II. of the Annals.
Cicero, ...	De Naturâ Deorum.
Virgil, ...	Book I. of the Georgics.
Juvenal, ...	Satires 3, 7, 8, 10, 14.

Sanscrit.

Sisupálabadha, ...	First five chapters.
Bhatti Kávya, ...	Ditto ditto.
Kávya prokása, ...	10th Ullasa or chapter.

* Published in a separate volume by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-us Safa.
Soyuti's Tarikh-ul-khalfa, ... (as in 1863).

Bengali.

Meghanáda badha Kávya, Vol. I.
Kávya Nirnaya, ... Pages 61 to 120.
Shad Darshana Sambád, Nos. 6, 7, 8.

Urdu.

Fisaneh-i-Ajaib, ... Pages 1 to 197.
Dewan-i-Sauda, ... Pages 1 to 118.

Persian.

Secunder Nameh.
Abul Fazl's letters, First 62 pages (F. W. Coll. Edition)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I.—XXXIX.
Daniel, I.—VII.
Proverbs.

Hindi.

Ramayana, ... (whole).
Sobhabilas, ... (whole).
Singhasan Bhuttisi.

Oorya.

Batrish Singhásan.
Hitopadesha, ... (whole).
Sutton's History of Orissa, ... (whole).
Chánakya's Sárasangraha, (omitting the Sanscrit).

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1869.

English.

Shakspeare,..	Midsummer Night's Dream.
Scott, ...	Rokeby.
*Wordsworth,.....	Egyptian Maid. Tintern Abbey.
*Gibbon, ...	Rome, Chapters 1 and 2.
*Burke, ...	Speech on Financial Reform.
*Campbell, ...	Rhetoric, Book II. Chapters and 6. Book III. Chapter 1. Sect. 1 and 2.

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	Ajax.
Herodotus, ...	Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Tacitus, ...	Annals, Book I.
Cicero, ...	Pro Cluentio.
Juvenal, ...	Satires 1, 3, 4, 8, 14.
Horace, ...	Odes, Book IV.
Virgil, ...	Æneid, Books 7 and 8.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I.—XLI.
Isaiah, I.—XXXIX.
Daniel, I.—VII.
Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Kumára Sambhava,
Vedi Sanhára,..... (Omitting 2nd Set).

Arabic.

As in published Selections.

* Published in one volume by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

HONOR AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

English.

Chaucer, ...	Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Spencer, ...	Faerie Queene, First 3 Cantos, Book I.
Shakspeare, ...	Henry IV. Part I.; Macbeth.
Raleigh, ...	History of the World, Book V. First 3 Chapters.
Bacon, ...	Advancement of Learning.
Davis, ...	Nosce-te-ipsum.
Browne, ...	Vulgar Errors.
Locke, ...	Conduct of the Understanding.
Southey, ...	Madoc.
Campbell, ...	Gertrude of Wyoming.
Burke, ...	Reflections on the French Revolution.
Scott, ...	Ivanhoe.
Brougham, ...	Speeches on Education and Slavery.
Carlyle, ...	3 or 4 of Earlier Biographical Reviews.

Greek.

Homer, ...	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar, ...	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus, ...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles, ...	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides, ...	Hecuba and Medea.

Aristophanes, ...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus, ...	Books II. and III. to the end of chap. 66.
Thucydides, ...	Books VI. and VII.
Demosthenes, ...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato, ...	Republic.
Aristotle,..	Politics.
	Latin.
Virgil, ...	Georgics; Æneid, first six books.
Horace, ...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I. (except 2 and 8) Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal, ...	Satires, (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius, ...	Satires.
Lucretius, ...	Books I. and VI.
Catullus,.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus, ...	Aulularia.
Terence, ...	Andria.
Livy, ...	Books XXI to XXV.
Sallust, ...	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero,.....	Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus, ...	Histories.
	Sanscrit.
Kálidása,.....	Sakuntalá and Meghaduta.
Bhavabhuti, ...	Viracharita and Uttararáma Charita.
Sudraka, ...	Mrichchhakati.

Vana Bhatta, ...	Kádambari.
Bháravi, ...	Kirátárjuniya, I.—IV. XI—XIV.
Mágha, ...	Sisupalavadha, I.—VI. XII.—XVI.
Sriharsha, ...	Naishadha Charita, I.—V. IX.—XII., XVII.
Mammatha Bhatta, .	Kávyaprakása.
Vishwanátha Panchánana, ...	Bhás[illegible] Parichcheda and Siddhánta Muktávalí.
Váchaspati Misra, ...	Jatteva Kaumudi.
Pánini, ...	Káraka, Samása, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi of Bhattoji Dikshita.

HISTORY.

As a period:—The History of England during the reign of George III, as contained in:—

(*a*) Massey's History of England during the reign of George III.

(*b*) Knight's Popular History.

(*c*) Stanhope's Life of Pitt.

(*d*) Burke's Speeches, and his Reflections on the French Revolution.

(*e*) Sir James Mackintosh's Vindiciæ Gallicæ.

Also the History of English Literature during this period.

2. May's Constitutional History.

3. Political Economy, as in McCulloch's Elements and J. S. Mill.

4. Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe.

5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1868.

English Poetry.

Chaucer, ...	The Knight's Tale.
Spenser, ...	Faerie Queene, Book II. chaps. I. and II.
Pope, ...	Dunciad, Book IV.
Collins, ...	As in Richardson's Selections.
Wordsworth, ...	Prelude, Books I. and II. Ode on the Intimations of Immortality, &c.
Tennyson, ...	Idylls of the King, the last.

The Drama.

Shakspeare, ...	Twelfth Night. Hamlet.
Ben Jonson, ...	The Fox.
Sheridan, ...	The Critic.
Byron, ...	Manfred.
Taylor, ...	Philip Van Artevelde, Part I.

Prose.

Chaucer, ...	Tale of Melibœus.
Milton, ...	Areopagitica.
Swift, ...	Drapier's Letters.
Gibbon, ...	State of Ancient Germany (being chapter IX. of the Decline and Fall.)
Hume, ...	Reign of Edward I.
Scott, ...	Kenilworth.
Carlyle, ...	Heroes and Hero worship, the part treating of Doctor Johnson.
Campbell, ...	Rhetoric, Book II. Chapters IV. V. VI. VIII. and IX. and the whole of Book III.

Text-books in Arts.

History.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I.

Yonge's Landmarks of Ancient History, (omitting introductory chapter.)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Student's Hume.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's Vol. 2 of History of India.

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

History of the Jews, as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chap. 12, Section VII.

Mental and Moral Science.

Payne's Elements of Mental Philosophy.

Wayland's Moral Philosophy.

Whately's Elements of Logic.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Milne Edwards's Zoology, 2 parts.

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THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

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1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq. M. A.

EXAMINERS FOR 1865-66.

Entrance Examination.

English, ...	Rev. J. S. Beaumont. J. T. D. Cameron, Esq. H. Roberts Esq. R. Parry, Esq.
Bengali, ...	Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjee. Baboo Tariny Churn Chatterjee. Rev. Lall Behary Dey. Rev. Soorjo Coomar Ghose.
History and Geography,...	Rev. J. Greaves. Rev. E. Storrow. J. Wilson Esq. E. R. Ives, Esq.
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First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

English, ...	K. Deighton, Esq. Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Bengali, ...	Baboo Rajkrishto Banerjee. Pundit Grish Chunder Vidyarutna.
History, ...	J. W. McCrindle, Esq. S. Lobb, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, ...	R. Thwaytes, Esq. C. W. Hatten, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science,	Rev. J. D. Don. Rev. J. Trafford.
Physical Science, ...	Dr. W. Robson. H. F. Blanford, Esq.

Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

Classics, ...	C. Tawney, Esq. Rev. J. Ogilvie.
Sanscrit, Hindi and Oorya,	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Urdu and Persian, ...	Major W. N. Lees.

Honor and M. A. Degree Examinations.

English, ...	Rev. W. C. Fyfe. K. Deighton, Esq.
Latin, ...	C. Tawney, Esq. Rev. J. Ogilvie.
History, ...	J. W. McCrindle, Esq. S. Lobb, Esq.
Mathematics, ...	R. Thwaytes, Esq. C. W. Hatten, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science,	Rev. J. D. Don. Rev. J. Trafford.
Natural History and Physical Science, ...	Dr. W. Robson. H. F. Blanford, Esq.

B. L. & L. L. Examinations.

J. H Branson, Esq C. J. Wilkinson, Esq.

Honors in Law.

J. H. Branson, Esq. C. J. Wilkinson, Esq.

L. M. S. First and Second Examinations.

Anatomy, ...	S. B. Partridge, Esq.
Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, ...	F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
Botany and Materia Medica,	S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
Medicine and Midwifery,	C. R. Francis, Esq., M. B.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, ...	J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, ...	J. Ewart, Esq., M. D.

Honors in Medicine.

C. R. Francis, Esq., M. B.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.

L. C. E. and. B. C. E. Examinations.

Captain E. C. S. Williams.
J. W. Galwey, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq.

Regulations regarding Academical Costume.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below :—

For the Degree of B. A.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B. L.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B. M.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B. C. E.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of Doctor or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

GRADUATES.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1865.

In Sanskrit.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Nilambara Mookerjea, Sans. Coll.	... ...	... ...

In Hebrew.

H. Blochmann.	... ...	... ...

In History.

... ...	Money Paul Sandel, Dov. Coll. Chunder Narain Sing, Pres. Coll Mohendro Loll Mitter, Ditto.	... ...

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

... ...	... ...	Joygobindo Shome, Cal. F. Ch. Instn.

In Mathematics.

Gooroo Doss Banerjea, Pres. Coll.	Luckhy Narain Doss, Pres. Coll.	Otool Churn Mullick, Pres Coll.

In Natural and Physical Science.

Prosonno Chunder Roy, Pres. Coll.	... ...	... ...

1866.

In English.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Rash Behary Ghose, Pres. Coll	... ...	Kopali Prosono Mookerjee. Pres. Coll.

In History.

Chunder Nauth Bose, Pres. Coll.	Soshee Bhoosun Banerjee, Pres. Coll. Juggeshur Chunder, Pres. Coll.	Baney Madub Dey, Pres. Coll.

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Kali Churn Banerjee, Cal. Free Ch. Instn	Gobin Chunder Ghose, Pres. Coll. Nebaran Chunder Mookerjee, Pres. Coll.	Omacanto Chatterjee, Pres. Coll.

In Mathematics.

... ...	Dwarka Nauth Bhuttacharjee, Teacher.	... ...

In Natural [redacted] and Physical Science.

Kali Pada Gupta, Med. Coll.	... ...	... ...

In alphabetical order.

M. D.

Carter, R. W.,	1865	Asst. Surg. H. M. 82d Rgt.
Chunder Coomar Dey,	1862	Medical College.
Juggobundoo Bose,	1863	Ditto.
Mohendro Laul Sircar,	1863	Ditto.

M. A.

Aukheel Chunder Sen,	1866	Dacca College.
Beereshur Mitter,	1863	Presidency College.
Gooroo Prosaud Sen,	1864	Ditto.
Juggessur Mookerjea,	1863	Ditto.
Nobin Kissen Mookerjea,	1863	Ditto.
Nobin Kissen Mookerjea,	1864	Ditto.
Opendro Nauth Mitter,	1863	Ditto.
Peary Mohun Mookerjea,	1865	Ditto.
Prosunno Coomar Bose,	1863	Ditto.
Ram Lall Banerjee,	1866	Ditto.
Rama Nauth Nundy,	1863	Ditto.
Shumboo Chunder Naug,	1866	Dacca College.
Troilokho Nauth Mitter,	1864	Presy. College.

B. L.

Anuntoram Ghose,	1864	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Aughor Nauth Ghose,	1863	Ditto.
Bama Churn Banerjee,	1866	Ditto.
Baney Madub Mitter,	1865	Ditto.
Bhobani Churn Dutt,	1864	Ditto.
Bhoyrub Chunder Banerjee,	1863	Ditto.
Boycunto Nauth Paul.	1862	Ditto.
Boycunto Nauth Sen,	1864	Ditto.
Brojendro Coomar Seal,	1863	Ditto.
Callica Doss Dutt,	1861	Ditto.
Cally Prosunno Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Debendro Lall Bose,	1864	Ditto.
Debendro Narion Bose,	1860	Ditto.

Dukhina Prosaud Bose,	1864	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Gobindo Chunder Seal,	1865	Ditto.
Goopee Nauth Banerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Gooroo Prosaud Sen,	1865	Ditto,
Grish Chunder Chowdry,	1865	Ditto.
Grish Ch. Chuckerbutty,	1865	Ditto.
Hem Chunder Banerjee,	1866	Ditto.
Herumbo Lall Goshamy,	1865	Ditto.
Hurry Narain Roy,	1865	Ditto.
Isher Ch. Chuckerbutty,	1863	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Dey,	1861	Ditto.
Jodoo Nath Chatterjee,	1861	Ditto.
Jodoo Nath Mookerjee,	1862	Ditto.
Juggeshur Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Mozoomdar,	1863	Ditto.
Khetter P. Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Kisto Mohun Mookerjee,	1863	Ditto.
Koylash Ch. Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Krishno Ch. Chatterjee,	1865	Ditto.
Lall Gopaul Dutt,	1865	Ditto.
Mohendro Lall Seal,	1863	Ditto.
Mohinee Mohun Burdon,	1866	Ditto.
Mutty Loll Sircar,	1865	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Dey,	1862	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Gangoolly,	1861	Ditto.
Nobin Kissen Mookerjee,	1862	Ditto.
Nuffer Chunder Bhutto,	1864	Ditto.
Nursing Chunder Mitter,	1864	Ditto.
Omrito Lall Chatterjee,	1862	Ditto.
Omur Nauth Bose,	1865	Ditto.
Opendro Nath Mitter,	1862	Ditto.
Peary Loll Gooho,	1865	Ditto.
Peary Mohun Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	1866	Ditto.

Poresh Nath Banerjee,	1864	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Prosunno Coomar Bose,	1862	Ditto.
Protap Ch. Chatterjee,	1860	Ditto.
Radha Gobindo Moitro,	1860	Ditto.
Raj Mohun Mookerjee,	1865	Ditto.
Rani Lall Mookerjee,	1865	Ditto.
Roby Chunder Gangoolly,	1864	Ditto.
Roma Nath Nundy,	1862	Ditto.
Romesh Chunder Bose,	1864	Ditto.
Romesh Chunder Mitter,	1860	Ditto.
Sham Lall Holdar,		
Shoshee Bhoosun Bose,	1866	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhsn. Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sen,	1866	Ditto.
Soorje Narion Sing,	1861	Ditto.
Sree Canto Mullick,	1864	Ditto.
Tara Bilash Mitter,	1865	Ditto.
Tara Prosunno Doss,	1863	Ditto.
Tara Prosunno Mookerjee,	1861	Ditto.
Taruck Nath Dutt,	1861	Ditto.
Troylokho Nauth Mitter,	1865	Ditto.
Troylokho Nath Mitter,	1864	Ditto.
Umbica Churn Bose,	1863	Ditto.
Woomesh Chunder Sircar,	1862	Ditto.

1866.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Gooroo Doss Banerjee,	Presidency Coll. (Law Dept.)
Nilambara Mookerjee,	Ditto.
Prosunno Chunder Roy,	Ditto.
Radha Kristo Sen,	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Jugguth Doolub Mozoomdar, Presidency Coll. (Low Dept.)

Bhool Churn Mullick,		Presidency Coll. (Law Dept.)
Chunder Coomar Doss,		Ditto.
Roodro Canto Biswas,		Ditto.
Opendro Chunder Mullick,		Ditto.
Bulloram Mullick,		Ditto.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty,		Ditto.

B. M.

Chunder Mohun Ghose,	1864	Medical College.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	1865	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee,	1866	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Dutt,	1866	Ditto.

B. C. E.

Umbica Churn Chowdry	1864	Presy. Coll. (C. E. Dept.)

B. A.

In alphabetical order.

Ahmed,	1861	Presidency College.
Atmaram,	1865	Agra College.
Bhola Nath Paul,	1859	Presidency College.
Bhoobun Mohun Porel,	1865	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Brito, C.,	1864	Queen's College, Colombo.
Bunkim Ch. Chatterjee,	1858	Presidency College.
Charoo Chunder Dutt,	1865	Ditto.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	1865	Medical College.
D'Cruz. W.	1865	Doveton College.
Debendro Chunder Ghose,	1865	Presidency College.
Denesh Chunder Roy,	1862	Ditto.
Deno Nath Mookerjee,	1863	Teacher Jonye Tr. School.
Deno Nath Sen,	1865	Dacca College.
Doorga Doss Dutt,	1862	Presidency College.
Evans, R. W.,	1861	Bishop's College.
Forbes A. H.,	1864	Doveton College.
Gopaul Chunder Bose,	1865	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Chatterjea,	1865	Cal. Free Church Inst.

Grish Chunder Mitter,	1864	Presidency College.
Gunga Prosaud Mookerjea,	1861	Ditto.
Hem Chunder Chatterjea,	1865	Teacher.
Hurro Lall Roy,	1862	Presidency College.
Janoky Nauth Mookerjea,	1865	Ditto.
Joy Gobindo Shome,	1865	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Jodoo Nauth Bose,	1858	Presidency College.
Kanye Lall Mookerjea,	1864	Ditto.
Kanye Lall Seal,	1865	Ditto.
Khetter Mohun Bose,	1860	Civil Engineering Coll.
Kishory Mohun Chatterjea,	1865	Doveton College.
Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjea,	1860	Sanscrit College.
Lethbridge, W. M.,	1859	Bishop's College.
Madhava Chundra Deva,	1865	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Madhub Chunder Roy,	1862	Civil Engineering Coll.
Mohim Chunder Halder,	1862	Presidency College.
Mohammed Diem,	1865	Presidency College.
Mudhu Soodun Roy,	1864	Ditto.
Mutty Lall Dey,	1864	Medical College.
Nilmoney Doss,	1865	Presidency College.
Obinash Chunder Ghose,	1863	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Roy,	1865	Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Sircar,	1859	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Omirto Lall Paul,	1863	Presidency College.
Parbutty Churn Roy,	1862	Teacher.
Phillips, A. S.,	1863	Teacher.
Prasanna Badana Mittra,	1865	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Prem Chund Mullick,	1865	Presidency College.
Protap Chunder Ghose,	1865	Ditto.
Radha Nauth Bysack,	1861	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Raj Coomar Surbadhicarry,	1864	Presidency College.
Ramrutten Mozoomdar,	1861	Civil Engineering Coll.
Rohini Coomar Bysack,	1864	Dacca College.
Rojoni Nauth Chatterjea,	1862	Teacher.

Saugor Chund,	1864	Agra College.
Shama Churn Gangoolly,	1860	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Chatterjea,	1864	Ditto.
Simmons, W. J.,	1861	Doveton College.
Sreesh Chunder Ghose,	1859	Presidency College.
Surbanundo Doss,	1865	Ditto.
Tara Prosaud Chatterjea,	1859	Ditto.
Tariny Churn Ghose,	1865	Ditto.
Tiery, F. T. H.,	1862	Doveton College.
Twidale, G. A.,	1865	Ditto.

1866.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Gireendra Mohun Chuckerbutty,	Presidency College.
Raj Krishna Mookerjea,	Ditto.
Gouri Sunker Dey,	Ditto.
Kishory Lall Sircar,	Ditto.
Shama Churn Chatterjea,	Medical College.
Nilmoney Mookerjea,	Presidency College.
Keshub Nath Bishee,	Ditto.
Tariny Coomar Ghose,	Ditto.
Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjea,	Ditto.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	Teacher.
Nilmadhub Banerjea,	Presidency College.
Krishna Chunder Doss Doss.	Cal., Free Church Inst.
Aubinash Ch. Banerjea, No. 1.	Presidency College.
T. Harris,	Agra College.
Aubinash Ch. Banerjea. No. 2.	Presidency College.
Nilmoney Dhur,	Teacher.
Umesh Chunder Sanyel,	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Aushotosh Mookerjea,	Presidency College.
Hurrish Chunder Doss Doss,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Dhone Kristo Ghose,	Ditto.

20-2.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Bacharam Mookerjea,	Presidency College.
Baney Madhub Paul,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Baney Madhub Roy,	Presidency College.
Baranoshee Roy,	Ditto.
Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjea,	Teacher.
Brojendro Nath Chunder,	Presidency College.
Brojo Lall Halder,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Burroda Prosunno Shome,	Ditto.
Cally Nath Dhur,	Dacca College.
Cally Prosunno Sircar,	Presidency College.
Chundra Sekhara Sanyal,	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Chunder Mohun Sen,	Dacca College,
Damoder Doss,	St. John's Coll., Agra.
Deno Nath Bose,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy,	Civil Engineering Coll.
Dwarka Nath Mitter,	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Mookerjea,	Ditto.
Hara Chundra Chuckerbutty,	Ditto.
Hurro Gobindo Mookerjea,	Ditto.
Hurry Choitono Ghose,	Dacca College.
Hurry Mohun Chuckerbutty,	Presidency College.
Jadub Chunder Seal,	Ditto,
Joy Gopaul Ghose,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Kally Prosonno Chatterjee,	Ditto.
Kally Prosonno Roy,	Presidency College.
Kashi Kanto Sen,	Ditto.
Keshub Chunder Roy,	Ditto.
Khetter Mohun Roy Chowdry,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Kissen Nath Roy,	Presidency College.
Koroona Doss Bose,	Ditto.
Koylash Chunder Mozoomdar,	Ditto.

Kristo Choitonto Bhoomick,	Presidency College.
Kristo Chunder Sircar,	Ditto.
Mendies, H. E.,	Doveton College.
Mohendra Nath Mitter,	Presidency College.
Mothoora Nath Bose,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Nilmadhub Shamunto,	Ditto.
Nursing Chundra Mookerjee,	Presidency College.
Obinash Chunder Chatterjee,	Ditto.
Peary Lall Roy,	Ditto.
Peary Mohun Biswas,	Dacca College.
Poresh Chunder Sircar,	Presidency College.
Promotho Nath Banerjee,	Ditto.
Prosonno Coomar Sein,	Ditto.
Rajendro Coomar Bose,	Ditto.
Raj Kissen Sen,	Ditto.
Rakhal Chunder Bose,	Ditto.
Ramashur Bose,	Ditto.
Ram Chunder Halder,	Ditto.
Ram Comul Bose,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Shib Chunder Dey,	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Gui,	Teacher.
Shoshee Bhooshun Sein,	Presidency College.
Shumboo Chunder Dey,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Sutto Doyal Banerjee,	Presidency College.
Tariny Kantha Bhuttacharjee,	Ditto.
Taruck Nath Paulit,	Ditto.
Trailukya Nath Bhor,	Ditto.
Ukhoy Chunder Dutt,	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

Amrito Loll Banerjee,	1858	Presy. Coll.	(Law Dept.)
Anund Gopaul Palit,	1859	Ditto	ditto.
Aushootoss Dhur,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Bhoobun Ch. Mookerjee,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Cally Churn Ghose,	1859	Ditto	ditto.
Dwarka N. Chuckerbutty,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Forbes, Thomas,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Sircar,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Gregory, C.,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Gregory, G.,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Greeja Sunker Doss,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Hurryhur Mookerjea,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Kader Nauth Chatterjea,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Kader Nauth Dutt,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Kally Mohun Doss,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Mutty Loll Chowdry,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Mutty Loll Mookerjea,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Nilmadhub Bose,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Opendro Chunder Bose,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Probha Chunder Ghose,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Prosonno Coomar Sen,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Ruttun Loll Ghose,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Sreenath Mitter,	1858	Ditto	ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In alphabetical order.

Beereshur Halder,	1866	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Doorga Doss Dutt,	1863	Ditto.
Gowri Sunker Chatterjea,	1866	Ditto.
Gunga Doss Gooho,	1866	Ditto.
Hur Mohun Bose,	1866	Ditto.
Ishen Chunder Sing,	1865	Ditto.
Kally Churn Ghosal,	1866	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.,	1866	Ditto.
Kooloda Pr. Mookerjea,	1865	Ditto.
Mohesh Chunder Sircar,	1866	Ditto.
Mohinee Mohun Burdon,	1866	Ditto.
Nolit Chunder Sen,	1864	Ditto.
Obhoya Doss Bose,	1866	Ditto.
Omer Nath Bose,	1866	Ditto.
Parbutty Churn Doss,	1866	Ditto.
Protap Chunder Dey,	1865	Ditto.
Ram Gopaul Chakee,	1866	Ditto,
Shoshee Bhoosun Bose,	1866	Ditto.
Umbica Churn Banerjea,	1862	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Bhoobun Ch. Banerjea,	1863	Presy. Coll.	(Law Dept.)
Bungseedhur Sen,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Cally Doss Chatterjea,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Chunder Cally Ghose,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Doorga Mohun Doss,	1861	Ditto	ditto.

Gobin Chunder Doss,	1861	Presy. Coll.	(Law Dept.)
Jodoo Nauth Roy,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Khetter Mohun Gangooly,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Kissen Doyal Roy,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Luckhy Churn Bose,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Mirtoonjoy Roy,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Mohesh Chunder Bose,	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Munu Laul Chatterjea,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Mutty Laul Banerjea,	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Nilmadub Bose,	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Nilmadub Mookerjea,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Nilmadub Sen,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Omesh Chunder Banerjea,	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Otool Chunder Mookerjea,	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Promotho Nath Mookerjea,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Chunder Mookerjea,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Ramu Nauth Seal,	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Shib Chunder Chatterjea,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Shib Chunder Mozoomdar,	1863	Ditto	ditto.
*Toolsey Doss Seal,	1863	Ditto	ditto.

LICENTIATES.

In Medicine and Surgery.

Bama Churn Chatterjee,	1865	Medical College,
Baney Madub Bose,	1865	Ditto.
Behary Lall Bhadory,	1865	Ditto.
Bhoobun M. Chatterjee,	1861	Ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Sircar,	1861	Ditto.
Bhuggobutty C. Mookerjee,	1863	Ditto.
Bolly Chunder Sen,	1863	Ditto.
Deno Nauth Bose,	1864	Ditto.
Dhurmo Doss Bose,	1861	Ditto.

* Obtained Special prize for superior Merit.

Docowry Ghose,	1863	Medical College.
Doorga Doss Roy,	1861	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Deb,	1865	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Lahoory,	1864	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Róy,	1865	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Dutt,	1865	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	1863	Ditto.
Hera Laul Ghose,	1864	Ditto.
Hurris Chunder Banerjee,	1861	Ditto.
Hurry Mohun Bose,	1865	Ditto.
Jadub Kissen Ghose,	1864	Ditto.
Judoo Nauth Ghose,	1863	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Halder,	1863	Ditto.
Kally Coomar Mitter,	1862	Ditto.
Kally Prosonno Ghosal,	1864	Ditto.
Kally Prosonno Mitter,	1861	Ditto.
Kamickhya N. Acharjee,	1862	Ditto.
Kassy Kinkur Mitter,	1865	Ditto.
Kedar Nauth Chatterjee,	1863	Ditto.
Keyt, F.,	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.,	1862	Ditto.
Kopilessur Chowdry,	1861	Ditto.
Kristo Dhone Ghose,	1864	Ditto.
Luckhy Narion Bose,	1863	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.,	1861	Ditto.
Mohendro Laul Sircar,	1861	Ditto.
Monee Laul Dutt,	1862	Ditto.
Monohor Dutt,	1865	Ditto.
Nilmadub Bhuttacharjee,	1864	Ditto.
Nittyanund Nundy,	1862	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	1861	Ditto.
Nobo Gopal Roy,	1865	Ditto.
Nundo Loll Dhole,	1862	Ditto.
Nundo Laul Ghose,	1864	Ditto.

Obhoy Churn Bagchee.	1861	Medical College.
Okhoy Coomar Dey,	1865	Ditto.
Oma Churn Mitter,	1861	Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	1863	Ditto.
Parbutty Churn Ghose,	1864	Ditto.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	1865	Ditto.
Radhica P. Chatterjee,	1861	Ditto.
Raj Coomar Coondoo,	1865	Ditto.
Raj Kissore Mookerjee,	1863	Ditto.
Raj Kristo Banerjee,	1861	Ditto.
Ram Lall Dey,	1865	Ditto.
Ram Lall Ghose,	1863	Ditto.
Romun Chunder Sadhoo,	1863	Ditto.
Shama Churn Lahory,	1865	Ditto.
Soorjee Narion Sing,	1865	Ditto.
Sumbhoo Chunder Goopto,	1862	Ditto.
Udhur Chunder Doss,	1863	Ditto.

1866.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Chambers, E. W.,	Medical College.
Dwarka Nauth Mookerjea,	Ditto.
Gobind Chunder Chatterjea,	Ditto.
Haran Chunder Dutt,	Ditto.
Oghore Nauth Mookerjea,	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Cally Coomar Doss,	Medical College.
Choony Loll Doss,	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.	Ditto.
Gunga Pershaud Mookerjea,	Ditto.
Jonorunjun Paul,	Ditto.
Judoo Bhoosun Mookerjea,	Ditto.
Judoo Nauth Mookerjea,	Ditto.

Loll Madhub Mookerjea,	Medical College.
Nundo Loll Dey,	Ditto.
Oomesh Chunder Mitter,	Ditto.
Ram Chunder Goopta,	Ditto.
Ram Chunder Mitter,	Ditto.
Shama Churn Mookerjea,	Ditto.
Tariny Churn Bhadoory,	Ditto.
Troylokho Nauth Ghose,	Ditto.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First M. B. Examination.

1865.

FIRST DIVISION.

Shama Churn Chatterjea,	Medical College.

1866.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Issan Chunder Roy,	Medical College.
C. T. Peters,	Ditto.
Kali Pada Gupta,	Ditto.
Nobo Coomar Banerjea,	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Fokeer Chunder Ghose,	Medical College.

L. M. S.

First Examination.

1865.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Tara Prosonno Roy, (1st)	Medical College.
Preo Nauth Bose,	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Aumrito Krishna Bose,	Medical College.
Doyal Kissen Ghose,	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Dey,	Ditto.
Hurro Nauth Roy,	Ditto.
Keshub Chunder Doss,	Ditto.
Madub Chunder Ghose,	Ditto.
Mohendro Nauth Goopto,	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty,	Ditto.
Nocoor Chunder Banerjea,	Ditto.
Opendro Chunder Bose,	Ditto.
Preo Nauth Mookerjea,	Ditto.
Woomesh Chunder Roy,	Ditto.

1866.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Raj Mohun Banerjea,	Medical College.
Hurris Chunder Gangooly,	Ditto.
Radha Nauth Bose,	Ditto.
Anundo Loll Gangooly	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Beeressur Paulit,	Medical College.
Behary Loll Ghose,	Ditto.
Gooroodoyal Doss Goopta,	Ditto.
Kedar Nauth Sen,	Ditto.
Mohendro Nauth Sen,	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Gupta,	Ditto.

Theoretical part of the Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering.

In alphabetical order.

Ashootosh Mitter,	1864	Calcutta	Civil E. Col.
Adams, H. M.,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Benode Chand Mookerjee,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Bhola Nauth Doss,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Boycunto Nath Dey,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Deno Nath Sen,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Hem Chunder Chatterjea,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Jadub Chunder Dey,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Kedar Nath Doss,	1864	Ditto	ditto.
Koonjo Behary Chowdry,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Madhub Chunder Roy,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Mohendra Lal Chundra,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Mothoora Nath Chatterjea,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Mutty Lall Dey,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Omesh Chunder Ghose,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Parbutty Churn Mitter,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Raj Kissen Banerjee,	1864	Ditto	ditto.
Raj Krishto Coomar,	1864	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Kissen Mookerjee,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Rutton Mozoomdar,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Romesh Chunder Ghose,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Saut Cowry Chatterjee,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Soorjee Coomar Pundit,	1862	Ditto	ditto.

1865.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

A. T. Atkinson,	Civil Engineering College.	
Poorno Chunder Sircar,	Ditto	ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Anundo Mohun Bose,	Presidency College.
Koroonamoy Banerjee,	Ditto.
Gopal Ch. Mookerjee, No. 1,	Ditto.
Beroja Prosaud Bose,	Berhampore College.
Jogendro Nath Bose,	Ditto.
Shurrut C. Banerjee, No. 1,	Presidency College.
Ram Churn Mitter,	Ditto.
Promoda Churn Banerjee,	Ditto.
J. P. Obeyesekere,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Boycunto Nath Roy,	Dacca College.
Tarra Prosaud Roy,	Hooghly College.
Ameer Ali,	Ditto.
Protab Chunder Mozumdar,	Presidency College.
Nundo Lall Chatterjee,	Hooghly College.
Bancy Madhub Dutt,	Presidency College.
Onookool Chunder Chatterjee,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Abdoola Fyaz,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Amarendro Nauth Chatterjea,	Presidency College.
Amirta Lal De,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Aukhoy Chunder Chowdry,	Presidency College.
Aushootosh Auddy,	Hooghly College.
Banka Behary Gupta,	Presidency College.
Beereshur Halder,	Ditto.
Bepin Behary Dutt,	Hooghly College.
Bhola Nauth Roy,	Queen's College, Benares.
Bhoobun Mohun Mookerjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Bipprodoss Chatterjea,	Serampore College.

Bonomali Ghose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Boodh Sen Singh,	Presidency College.
Bunko Behary Mitter,	Kishnaghur College.
Cally Nauth Chatterjea,	Dacca College.
Chunder Kanth Ghose,	Ditto.
Coonjo Behary Chuckerbutty,	Teacher.
Dal Chund,	Bareilly College.
D'Cruz, J. A.	Doveton College.
Debendro Laul Shome,	Hooghly College.
Deno Bundhu Sen,	Dacca College.
Deno Nauth Banerjea,	Presidency College.
Deno Nauth Dhur,	Teacher.
DeRhé Philipe, G. W.	Doveton College.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy,	Civil Engineering College.
Dissent, A.	Doveton College.
Doorga Coomar Bose,	Dacca College.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	Medical College.
Dwarka Nauth Bhuttacharjea,	Patna College.
Dwarka Nauth Chuckerbutty,	Dacca College.
Fuzlul Baree,	Teacher.
Gobind Chunder Bysack,	Dacca College.
Gobind Chunder Ghose,	Presidency College.
Gobin Chunder Rockhit,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Gonesh Chunder Ghose,	Ditto.
Goopee Mohun Mookerjea,	Presidency College.
Gopal C. Mookerjea, No. 2,	Ditto.
Gopal Loll Seal,	Ditto.
Gora Chand Das,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Grish Chunder Chatterjea,	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Roy,	Ditto.
Hari Krishna Chatterjee,	Sanscrit College.
Harish Ch. Bhuttacharjee,	Ditto.
Hem Chundra Koondoo,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Hurrish Chunder Bagchee,	Teacher.

Hurry Bullub Bose,	Presidency College.
Hurry Bullub Moitry,	Kishnaghur College.
Ishwar Chunder Khasnovish,	Dacca College.
Janoky Nauth Pawray,	Berhampore College.
Jodoo Nauth Bhuttacharjee,	Kishnaghur College.
Jodoo Nauth Doss,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Jodoo Nauth Mitter,	Ditto.
Jodoo Nauth Mookerjea,	Kishnaghur College.
Jogendro Nauth Bose,	Presidency College.
Jogesh Chunder Mitter,	Ditto.
Joygopal Singha,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Juggobundhu Bhudro,	Dacca College.
Juggobundhu Gangooly,	Presidency College.
Kally Churn, 2nd,	Bareilly College.
Kally Sodoy Gangooly,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Kally Sunker Gooho,	Ditto.
Kartic Chunder Paul,	Hooghly College.
Kedareshur Dutt,	Patna College.
Kedar Nauth Chatterjea,	Presidency College.
Kedar Nauth Doss,	Hooghly College.
Kedar Nauth Ghose,	Presidency College.
Kedar Nauth Ghose,	Kishnaghur College.
Khetter Mohun Bose,	Presidency College.
Kirkpatrick, C.	Doveton College.
Kissory Laul Chowdhry,	Presidency College.
Koralee Churn Sircar,	Hooghly College.
Kristo Doss Dey,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Mahendro Narain Banerjea,	Ditto.
Mohammed Yusoof,	Patna College.
Mohendro Nath Bose,	Serampore College.
Mohendro Nauth Mitter,	Presidency College.
Mohesh Chunder Sircar,	Ditto.
Mohim Chunder Chatterjea,	Dacca College.
Mutty Laul Holdar,	Hooghly College.

Mutty Laul Roy Chowdry,	Presidency College.
Nemy Chunder Bose,	Ditto.
Netie Doss Dey,	Ditto.
Nilmadub Banerjea,	Teacher.
Nuffer Chunder Chatterjea,	Hooghly College.
Nursing Paul,	Ditto.
Obayd-al-Ruhman,	Berhampore College.
Okhoy Chunder Sircar,	Hooghly College.
Oma Churn Ghose,	Presidency College.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	Teacher.
Omesh Chunder Sen,	Kishnaghur College.
Opendro Chunder Mitter,	Presidency College.
Panchcowry Banerjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Peetambur Chatterjea,	Hooghly College.
Poorno Chunder Banerjea,	Queen's College, Benares.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	Presidency College.
Prosunno Coomar Gangooly,	Ditto.
Prosunno Coomar Roy,	Ditto.
Radharomun Gupta,	Sanscrit College.
Raj Chunder Roy,	Dacca College.
Rajkisto Gupto,	Presidency College.
Rajkrishna Ghose,	Hooghly College.
Rajmohun Dey,	Dacca College.
Ram Gopal Dutt,	Berhampore College.
Ram Loll Banerjea,	Presidency College.
Ram Mohun Banerjea,	Queen's College, Benares.
Rhedoy Nauth Chuckerbutty,	Hooghly College.
Rojóni Nauth Mitter,	Ditto.
Romesh Chunder Lahoory,	Berhampore College.
Russick Laul Ghose,	Hooghly College.
Sati Nauth Roy,	Presidency College.
Saugor Ch. Chuckerbutty,	Kishnaghur College.
Saut Cowry Chatterjea,	Civil Engineering College.
Serajut Islam,	Dacca College.

Shám Chund Dhur,	Hooghly College.
Sham Loll Bysack,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Sham Loll Dutt,	Ditto.
Shama Churn Mookerjea,	Medical College.
Shama Churn Mozoomdar,	Berhampore College.
Sheo Sunkur Sahai,	Patna College.
Shib Chunder Boidic,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Shib Chunder Naug,	Dacca College.
Shoodhangshoo Bhoosun Roy,	Presidency College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sen,	Dacca College.
Shyama Churn Chuckerbutty,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Siddessur Banerjea,	Hooghly College.
Sochee Coomar Bose,	Presidency College.
Soorunjun Paul,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Sreekristo Mookerjea,	Hooghly College.
Surdharee Lall,	Presidency College.
Tara Prosonno Banerjea,	Presidency College.
Trolockya Nauth Bose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Umesh Chunder Mitter,	Ditto.
Unnoda Prosad Banerjea,	Ditto.
Woopender Chunder Bose,	Ditto.

1865.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Gopal Chundra Shaha,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Taruck Nauth Mitter,	Presidency College.
Mohendro Nath Dutt,	Ditto.
E. R. T. Teiry,	Doveton College.
Jogendro Nauth Chowdhry,	Presidency College.
Juggut Doorlub Bysack,	Ditto.
Cally Doss Bhunjo,	Ditto.

Shib Chunder Banerjea,	Patna College.
Juggut Bundhu Dutt,	Dacca College.
Joykristo Sen,	Presidency College.
Kristo Behary Sen,	Ditto.
Rutton Chand,	Agra College.
Francis Beven,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Protool Chunder Chatterjea,	General Assembly's Inst.
S. N. Banerjea,	Doveton College.
Ram Doorlub Khan,	Presidency College.
Opendro Nauth Mitter,	Ditto.
Mohindro Nauth Banerjea,	Ditto.
Tara Nauth Chuckerbutty,	Cathedral Mission College.
Gopaul Loll Mookerjea,	Presidency College.
Mothoora Nauth Chatterjea,	Dacca College.
Gopaul Chunder Goopto,	Presidency College.
Chunder Coomar Roy,	Ditto.
Juggobundhu Laha,	Dacca College.
Mohendro Nauth Bose,	Hooghly College.
Sham Kissore Bose,	Dacca College.
Juggut Chunder Doss,	Presidency College.
J. Basten,	Lahore Mission School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Ahmud,	Doveton College.
Amrito Cr. Surbadhicary,	Sanscrit College.
Anund Gopaul Sen,	Kishnaghur College.
Aubinash Ch. Chatterjea,	Presidency College.
Aubinash Chunder Mitter,	Ditto.
Aubinash Ch. Mookerjea,	Hooghly College.
Bacharam Ghose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Behary Lall Baboo,	Ditto.
Behary Lall Bose,	Presidency College.
Behary Lall Ghose,	Kishnaghur College.
Behary Lall Mullick,	Hooghly College.

Benode Behary Chowdry,	Presidency College.
Benode Behary Mitter,	Ditto.
Bharun Pershad,	Delhi College.
Bharut Chunder Dutt,	Dacca College.
Bhobany Churn Dutt,	Presidency College.
Bhola Nauth Bose,	Berhampore College.
Bhola Nauth Dey,	Presidency College.
Bhola Nauth Mookerjea,	Kishnaghur College.
Bhoobun Mohun Sen,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Bhoop Sen Sing,	Presidency College.
Bippro Doss Mookerjee,	Kishnaghur College.
Bishwa Nauth,	Teacher.
Bolye Chund Dutt,	Presidency College.
Bunku Behary Paul,	Teacher.
Buroda Gobind Sen,	Berhampore College.
Buroda Prosad Buxee,	Ditto.
Buroda Prosad Ghose,	Queen's College, Benares.
Butto Behary Banerjee,	Presidency College.
Bykunto Nauth Doss,	Dacca College.
Cally Comar Doss,	Presidency College.
Cally Prosonno Bose,	General Assembly's Inst.
Choiton Kristo Naug,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Chunder Bh. Chuckerbutty,	Kishnaghur College.
Chunder Shekhor,	Bareilly College.
Comola Canto Sen,	Presidency College.
Comola Canto Sen,	Teacher.
Coonjo Behary Naug,	Berhampore College.
Deno Nauth Doss,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Deno Nauth Dutt,	General Assembly's Inst.
Dhone Kristo Dey,	Hooghly College.
Dolall Chunder Dey,	Dacca College.
Doorga Churn Chatterjea,	Teacher.
Doorga Doss Mookerjea,	Hooghly College.
Doorga Narain Ghose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.

Doorga Nauth Bagchee,	Berhampore College.
Dwarka Nauth Bose,	Dacca College.
Dwarka Nauth Sircar,	Teacher.
Eshan Ch. Chuckerbutty,	Dacca College.
Ferdinands, W. P.	Queen's College, Colombo.
Fuckeer Chunder Sircar,	Presidency College.
Fuzlool Qudeer,	Ditto.
Fuzlur Rouff,	General Assembly's Inst.
Gobin Chunder Dutt,	Presidency College.
Gobindo Chunder Doss,	Dacca College.
Goolzar Behary,	St. John's College, Agra.
Grish Chunder Mozoomdar,	General Assembly's Inst.
Hera Loll Bagjee,	Serampore College.
Hit Kishore,	Agra College.
Horee Churn Banerjea,	Presidency College.
Hur Narayana,	Teacher.
Hurro Nauth Bhuttacharjea,	Presidency College.
Hurry Churn Doss,	Teacher.
Hurry Churn Chuckerbutty,	Dacca College.
Jadub Chunder Goshwami,	Presidency College.
Jodoo Nauth Ghose,	Teacher.
Jodoo Nauth Chuckerbutty,	General Assembly's Inst.
Jodoo Nundun Sen,	Berhampore College.
Jogesh Chunder Dutt,	Presidency College.
Jogesh Chunder Ghose,	Ditto.
Johori Lall Sarmonto,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Joy Gopal Chowdry,	Presidency College.
Juggodish Chunder Bose,	Berhampore College.
Juggut Chunder Banerjea,	Presidency College.
Kailasa Chunder Dutt,	Sanscrit College.
Kali Coomar Mitter,	Teacher.
Kally Dhone Chatterjea,	Presidency College.
Kally Kristo Chowdry,	Ditto.
Kedar Nauth Woopadhia,	Cal. Free Church College.

Khetter Chunder Ghose,	Hooghly College.
Khettro Mohun Sengupta,	Sanscrit College.
Kishory Mohun Roy,	Presidency College.
Koylash Chunder Banerjea,	Patna College.
Koylash Chunder Sen,	Dacca College.
Kristo Doss Banerjea,	Serampore College.
Kristo Kishore Dey,	Presidency College.
Lewis, G.	Lahore Mission School.
Mohammed Wajed,	General Assembly's Inst.
Mohim Chunder Ghose,	Kishnaghur College.
Mohim Chunder Joardar,	Berhampore College.
Mohima Chunder Mozoomdar,	Kishnaghur College.
Mohindro C. Mozoomdar,	Berhampore College.
Mohindro Lall Ghose,	Hooghly College.
Mokhoda Prosatid Ghose,	Kishnaghur College.
Mudun Mohun,	Bareilly Cellege.
Nepaul Chunder Bose,	Presidency College.
Nil Comul Newgy,	Dacca College.
Nobin Chunder Banerjea,	Patna College.
Nobin Chunder Bose,	General Assembly's Inst.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	Hooghly College.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	Teacher.
Nobin Chunder Sen,	Presidency College.
Norendro Nauth Chowdhry,	D to.
Okhoy Coomar Mullick,	Ditto.
mesh Chunder Chowdry,	Dacca Colle .
esh Chunder Ghose,	Kishnaghur College.
y Chunder Bose,	Presidency College.
ro Chunder Deb,	Ditto.
o Lall Bose,	Ditto.
Nauth Ghose,	Queen's College, Benares.
Coomar Chand,	Dacca College.
Pundit,	Lahore College.
a Bose,	Dacca College.

Poorno C. Chuckerbutty,	Medical College.
Poorno Chunder Lahiry,	Kishnaghur College,
Prem Nauth Pundit,	Lahore Mission School.
Preo Nauth Banerjee,	Kishnaghur College.
Preo Nauth Mitter,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Preo Nauth Mullick,	Presidency College.
Probhat Nauth Roy,	Dacca College.
Promotho Nauth Doss,	General Assembly's Inst.
Prosanno Coomar Chatterjea,	Sanscrit College.
Prosunno Coomar Bose,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Prosunno Coomar Chand,	Dacca College.
Prosunno Coomar Mitter,	Kishnaghur College.
Purmeshree Doss,	Bareilly College.
Radharomun Biswas,	Presidency College.
Raj Coomar Mookerjea,	Dacca College.
Raj Krishto Mookerjea,	Presidency College.
Raj Mohun Sircar,	Dacca College.
Raj Narain Chuckerbutty,	Teacher.
Rajendro Loll Goopto,	Hooghly College.
Ramgoti Goopto,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Ram Jadub Tolapatro,	Berhampore College.
Ram Jewan,	Teacher.
Ram Jodoo Bhattacharjea,	Ditto.
Ram Loll Shanyal,	Cathedral Mission College.
Ram Roop Ghose,	Queen's College, Benares.
Ram Rutten Pattock,	Berhampore College.
Rhedoy Churn Bose,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Roma Nauth Ghose,	Hooghly College.
Rughoobuns Sahay,	Patna College.
Sanjhi Mull,	Lahore College.
Saroda Prosaud Chatterjea,	Hooghly College.
Saroda Prosaud Chatterjea,	Presidency College.
Shaikh Muffizuddin,	Hooghly College.
Shama Podo Chowdry,	Presidency College.

Shib Doss Bhuttacharjea,	Serampore College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea,	Dacca College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Bose, I.	Hooghly College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjea,	Presidency College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Dutt,	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sircar,	Kishnaghur College.
Shyama Churn Ghose,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Sitta Nauth Bose,	Berhampore College.
Sohun Lall,	Delhi College.
Soolukhun Mull,	Lahore Mission School.
Soondur Lall,	Bareilly College.
Soorjo Canto Mitter,	Cathedral Mission College.
Sree Nauth Doss,	Presidency College.
Sree Nauth Goopta,	Dacca College.
Sree Nauth Paul,	Hooghly College.
Sree Ram,	Delhi College.
Sreesh Chunder Roy,	Berhampore College.
Surrut Chunder Mozoomdar,	Dacca College.
Tara Pudo Banerjea,	Kishnaghur College.
Tara Prosonno Ghose,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Thakoor Doss Ruckhit,	Teacher.
Thakur Doss,	Lahore Mission School.
Trigoono Prosaud Bose,	Berhampore College.
Troylukha Nauth Mitter,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Uttol Behary Ghose,	Cathedral Mission College.
Wooma Prosaud Dey,	Teacher.
Younan, John.	Presidency College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.
1864.
FIRST DIVISION.
In alphabetical order.

Adhar Sing Gour,	Private Student.
Adityaram Bhuttacharjea,	Queen's College, Benares.
Aubinash C. Bhuttacharjea,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Aubinash Chunder Mookerjee,	Colootollah Branch School.
Aukhoy Coomar Mookerjea,	Bullagur Aided School.
Aushootoss Roy,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Bama Churn Bose,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Baneymadub Doss,	Colootollah Branch School.
Beereshur Chatterjee,	Sanscrit College.
Behary Laul Banerjea,	Santipore Aided School.
Behary Laul Gupta,	Colootollah Branch School.
Bepin Behary Bose,	Hooghly Branch School.
Bhuggobutty C. Gangooly,	Bally Seminary.
Blochmann, J.,	Doveton College.
Brindabun Chunder Ghose,	Seal's Free College.
Brojendro Coomar Gooho,	Tagoria Aided School.
Brojendro Mohun Doss,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Brojo Gopaul Muttylaul,	Hindu School.
Bykunt Nath Mookerjea,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Cally Prosonno Moulic,	Burrisaul School.
Chunder Canto Pyne,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Chunder Shekor Sircar,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Chundra Kissore Dey,	Mymensingh School.
Degumbur Moitry,	Sham Bazar Preparatory School.
Dhurrouee Dhur Dey,	Colootollah Branch School.
Dissent, H.,	Doveton College.
Doorgaram Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Eshur Pershaud,	Lahore Mission School.
Forbes, E. A.,	Doveton College.

Nobindo C. Mohapatro,	General Assembly's Inst.
Nobordhone Doss,	Queen's College, Benares.
Nokul Chand,	Teacher.
Noluck Nauth Dhur,	Mymensingh School.
Gomez, Domingo,	Teacher.
Gopaul Chunder Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Gopaul Chunder Roy,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Gossi Krishn,	Patna College.
Grish Chunder Bhor,	Cal. Training Academy.
Grish Chunder Singh,	Hindu School.
Gunga Pershaud,	St. John's College, Agra.
Haran Chunder Banerjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Herumbo C. Chuckerbutty,	Barrackpore School.
Hidayet Ullah,	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Hill, E. C.,	Doveton College.
Hurdial Singh,	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Hurry Prosaud Doss,	Burrisaul School.
Ishwar C. Bhuttacharjea,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Jadubendro N. Roy Chowdry,	Cossipore Aided School.
Jogendro Chunder Bose,	Hindu School.
Jogendro Nauth Mookerjea,	Seal's Free College.
Jogendro Nauth Sircar,	Colootollah Branch School.
Johore Laul Nundy,	Hooghly Branch School.
Joygopaul Banerjea,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Jwala Pershaud,	Agra College.
Kally Coomar Bose,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Kally Coomar Chuckerbutty,	Chittagong School.
Kally Kissen Ghosal,	Ootterparah School.
Kally Mohun Surmah,	Pogose School.
Kapoor Singh,	Agra College.
Kartic Chunder Mitter,	Midnapore School.
Kashi Nath,	Victoria College.
Kedar Nauth Buckshee,	Paikparah School.
Kedar Nauth Chatterjea,	Hindu School.

Kedar Nauth Roy,	Noral Aided School.
Kedar Nauth Sircar,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kheroda Coomar Sing,	Ditto.
Kishory Mohun Banerjea,	Ditto.
Koilas Nauth Kor,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Koonjo Behary Bose,	Barripore Aided School.
Koonjo Behary Mullick,	Hindu School.
Krishn Rao Pundit,	Teacher.
Kristo Dhone Chatterjea,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Kristo Laul Dutt,	Hindu School.
Kumud Bundhu Bose,	Mymensingh School.
Lakshmi Shankara,	Queen's College, Benares.
Luckhee Narain Doss Goopta,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst..
Mahomed Yehia,	Patna College.
Manick Chunder Ghose,	Pubna School.
Mohanundo Gupta,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mohendro Chunder Mitter,	Hooghly Branch School.
Mohendro Loll Goshamy,	Ootterparah School.
Mohendro Nauth Dutt,	Queen's College, Benares.
Mohendro Nauth Roy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohim C. Chuckerbutty,	Pogose School.
Mohit Chunder Bose,	Hindu School.
Mokhoda Churn Sen,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mon Mohun Mitter,	Bullagur Aided School.
Mon Mohun Sircar,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Moorary Mohun Seal,	Chinsurah ditto ditto.
Mukhun Lall,	Agra College.
Mukhun Lall,	Teacher.
Murli Dhur,	Victoria College.
Mutty Laul Roy,	Hindu School.
Mutty Laul Mookerjea,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Nil Madub Banerjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Nilmoney Ghose,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Nitta Nundo Dey,	Midnapore School.

Nogendro Nauth Roy,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Norendro Cr. Roy Chowdry,	Barripore Aided School.
Nritto Gopaul Chatterjea,	Kistonogur Aided School at Mohestollah.
Nundo Laul Ghose,	Midnapore School.
Okhil Churn Mullick,	Hindu School.
Okhoy Coomar Chatterjea,	Patna College.
Opendro Narain Mozoomdar,	Colootollah Branch School.
Opendro Nauth Sen,	Ditto.
Peary Lall,	Bareilly College.
Peary Mohun Gooho,	Bangla Bazar School.
Poorno Chunder Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Pran Kissen Coomar,	Ootterparah School.
Priya Nauth Bose,	Khanakool Kishnagur A. S. School.
Prossonno Nauth Goopta,	Nizamut School.
Radha Bullub Paul,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Rajkristo Dutt,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Raja Gopaul Bose,	Seal's Free College.
Rajender Nauth Sett,	Hindu School.
Rajendro Nauth Chatterjea,	Ootterparah School.
Rajendro Nauth Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Ram Chunder Roy Chowdhry,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Ram Loll Lahiree,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Read, A. J.,	La Martiniere College.
Romesh Chunder Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Roy Buns Kishore,	Patna College.
Rye Churn Ghose,	Hooghly Branch School.
Shama Churn Banerjea,	Patna College.
Shama Churn Roy,	Mymensing School.
Shama Doss Roy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Shib Chunder Banerjea,	Metropolitan Institution.
Shib Nath Banerjea,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Shib Nauth Bhuttacharjea,	Berhampore Coll. School.

Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea,	Ooterparah School.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sircar,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Shusti Doss Roy,	Kishnaghur Coll. School
Sutto Krishen Bose,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Tarini Churn Ghose,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Taruck Bundhu Chuckerbutty	Dacca Collegiate School.
Thiedeman, J. J.,	St. Thomas's Coll. Colombo.
Thompson, J. B.,	Doveton College.
Troilokho Nauth Bose,	Cal. Training Academy.
Umbica Churn Dutt,	Oriental Seminary.
Upendro Nauth Doss,	Sanscrit College.
Wooma Cally Mookerjea,	Bulluty Aided School.
Wooma Churn Ghose,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Woomesh Ch. Chatterjea.	Hooghly Branch School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Abdool Jubber Chowdry,	Burdwan Maharaja's Sch.
Abdoor Rusheed,	Colinga Branch School.
Ajoodhia Pershaud,	Bareilly College.
Amritto Laul Dutt,	Metropolitan Institution.
Anundo Chunder Mookerjea,	Boroe Aided School.
Anundo Chunder Sing,	Burdwan Maharaja's Sch.
Anundo Nauth Roy,	Pogose School.
Anundo Ram Burrooah,	Gowhatty School.
Aubinash Chunder Ghosal,	Ootterparah School.
Audhor Chunder Mookerjea,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Audhor Chunder Sircar,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Audoito Nauth Mundol,	Barrackpore School.
Aughore Chunder Dutt,	Jehanabad School.
Aukhoy Coomar Gangooly,	Howrah School.
Aushootosh Laha,	Konnugger Seminary.
Aushootosh Mitter,	General Assembly's Inst.
Aushootosh Mookerjea,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Bahadur Singh,	Bareilly College.

Balmokund Purohit,	Saugor School.
Bama Churn Banerjee,	Taltollah Preparatory Sch.
Bama Churn Chatterjea,	General Assembly's Inst.
Bama Churn Roy,	Serampore College.
Bama Churn Sen,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Baney Madub Banerjea,	Bansbariah F. C. Branch School.
Baney Madub Banerjea,	Teacher.
Baney Madub Doss,	Allipore School.
Baney Madub Doss,	Howrah School.
Baney Madub Mookerjea,	Goburdangah School.
Baney Madub Paul,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Barranoshee Banerjea,	Tumlook School.
Batuk Nath Dubee,	Teacher.
Beereshur Bose,	Mozufferpore School.
Beereshur Mitter,	Queen's College, Benares.
Behary Laul Banerjea,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Behary Laul Bose,	Ditto.
Behary Laul Bose,	Shambazar Prepy. School.
Behary Laul Bysack,	Calcutta College.
Behary Laul Coondoo,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Behary Laul Mozoomdar,	Oriental Seminary.
Benjamin Goluck Nauth,	Lahore Mission School.
Benode Behary Banerjea,	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided Sch.
Benode Behary Doss,	Colootollah Branch School.
Benode Behary Ghose,	General Assembly's Inst.
Benode Laul Pattuck,	Hooghly Branch School.
Bepin Behary Bose,	Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
Bepin Behary Chowdry,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Bepin Behary Sircar,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Bepin Chunder Roy,	Burrisaul School.
Bhobani Churn Bhadoory,	Howrah School.
Bhobani Churn Ghuttuck,	Pubna School.
Bhobani Churn Mitter,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.

Bhoirub Chunder Dey,	Bancoorah School.
Bhoirub Chunder Dey,	Chittagong School.
Bholanath,	St. John's Coll., Agra.
Bhola Nauth Doss,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Bhoobun Mohun Bose,	Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter,	Colootollah Branch School.
Bhoobun Mohun Moitro,	Beauleah School.
Bhoobun Mohun Soor,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Bhoosun Chunder Lahiree,	Howrah School.
Bhoot Nauth Mookerjea,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Bhuggoban Chunder Dutt,	Ampta Aided School.
Bhuggobutty Churn Bose,	Hindu Inst., Jorasanko,
Bippro Dass Dutt,	Burrisaul School.
Bishoow Pershaud,	Patna College.
Boido Nauth Chatterjea,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Boido Nauth Dutt,	Cal. Training Academy.
Bolly Chunder Ghose,	Hindu Metropolitan Inst.
Boroda Churn Mookerjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Boroda Prosaud Chutto,	Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
Boroda Prosaud Mozoomdar,	Burdwan Maharaja's Sch.
Boroda Gobind Bagchee,	Beauleah School.
Bosunto Coomar Mookerjee,	Teacher.
Bosunto Coomar Gooho,	Pogose School.
Bosunto Coomar Moitry,	Beauleah School.
Bradley, R.,	St. Xavier's College.
Brij Paul Dass,	Queen's College, Benares.
Brojo Loll Sircar,	Seal's Free College.
Brojo Nauth Dey,	Sanscrit College.
Brojendro Coomar Gupto,	Ditto.
Brojendro Chunder Banerjea,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Buccrashur Mitter,	Metropolitan Institution.
Buddy Nauth Mullick,	Pubna School.

Bungsheedhur Roy,	Nizamut School.
Bunsee Dhur,	Teacher.
Burroughs, J.,	Doveton College.
Bykunt Chunder Naug,	Burrisaul School.
Bykunt Nauth Mookerjea,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Cally Comul Gooho,	Burrisaul School.
Cally Coomar Chuckerbutty,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
Cally Coomar Gangooly,	Pogose School.
Cally Kishore Doss,	Ditto.
Cally Nauth Sen,	Ditto.
Cally Prosunno Chowdry,	Midnapore School.
Cally Prosnnno Mookerjea,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Cally Prosunno Sen,	Burrisaul School.
Cally Puddo Banerjea,	Baraset School.
Cally Puddo Roy,	Hindu School.
Cartland, F.,	Serampore College.
Chatelier, E. J.,	Cuttack School.
Chintamoney Chowdry,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Chintamoney Gangooly,	Oriental Seminary.
Chooney Laul Seal,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Chosuck Ram,	Umritsur School.
Chundee Churn Ghose,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Chunder Coomar Gangooly,	Ootterparah Schoool
Chunder Kanto Dutt,	Noral Aided School.
Chunder Kanto Roy,	Furreedpore School.
Chunder Mohun Gangooly,	Mohespore Aided School.
Chunder Nauth Banerjea,	Teacher.
Chunder Nauth Chowdhry,	Satragachee Evening School.
Chunder Shekur Roy,	Taltollah Pre. Seminary.
Dabee Pershaud,	Agra College.
Daya Narain,	Delhi College.
DeAlwis, B.,	St. Thomas' Col. Colombo.
Debender Chunder Sen,	Furreedpore School.

Debendro Cr. Roy Chowdry,	Barripore Aided School.
Debendro Nath Banerjee,	Bullagur Aided School.
Debendro Nath Roy,	Takey Aided School.
Deno Nath,	Lahore Mission School.
Deno Bundho Mitter,	Singarcone Badla A. V. Sch.
Deno Bundho Roy,	Pogose School.
Deno Nath Banerjee,	Serampore College.
Deno Nath Bose,	Konnogur School.
Deno Nath Chowdry,	Satragachee E. School.
De Silva, S.	St. Thomas' Coll. Colombo.
Dila Ram,	Bareilly College.
Doorga Churn Banerjea,	Sanscrit College.
Doorga Churn Sen,	Hindoo Inst., Jorasanko.
Doorga Dass Banerjee,	Santipore Aided School.
Doorga Nath Pakrashee,	Beauleah School.
Dost Mahomed Khan,	St. John's College, Agra.
Doyal Chunder Banerjee,	Agurparah C. M. S. Inst.
Dwarka Nath Bagchee,	Berampore Coll. School.
Dwarka Nath Banerjee,	Beauleah School.
Dwarka Nath Ghose,	Hamidpore School.
Dwarka Nath Gooho,	Furreedpore School.
Dwarka Nath Mookerjee,	Pogose School.
Dwarka Nath Patro,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Dwarka Nath Sen,	Seal's Free College.
Dwarka Nath Surma,	Tagoria Aided School.
Dhunee Ram,	Umritsur School.
Elahi Buksh,	Patna College.
Ephraims, P.	Queen's College, Colombo.
Eshan Chunder Gupta,	Burrisaul School.
Eshan Chunder Sing,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Eshwar Chunder Bhuddro,	Burrisaul School.
Eshwar Chunder Chatterjea,	Ajoodhia Aided A. V. Sch.
Ewing, R. C.	La Martiniere College.
Faiz Ullah,	Umritsur Mission School.

Fleming. W. E.	La Martiniere College.
Foid, A.	St. Xavier's College.
Futtick Chunder Mozoomdar,	Burrisaul School.
Galestin, G.	Bishop's College.
Ganput Giri Gossain,	Joy Narain's Coll., Benares.
Girendro Nauth Nundy,	Ranaghat School.
Gobindo Chunder Bose,	Burrisaul School.
Gobindo Chunder Coomar,	Colootollah Branch School.
Gobindo Chunder Dey,	Baraset School.
Golam Ahmud,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Gomez, J.	Teacher.
Goopee Nauth Mattay,	Patna College.
Goordit Sing,	Umritsur Mission School.
Gooroo Gobind Ghose,	Pogose School.
Gooroo Nauth Sen,	Burrisaul School.
Gooroo Prosad Chuckerbutty,	Bograh School.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea,	Mamjooan Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea,	Santipore Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty,	Noral Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Sen,	Bansbariah Free Ch. Inst.
Gopal Lall Mitter,	Seal's Free College.
Gopal Prosaud Bose,	Mymensingh School.
Gopal Prosunno Mozoomdar,	Metropolitan Institution.
Gopee Churn Dutt,	Sylhet Mission School.
Gree Bhoosun Neogy,	Barrackpore School.
Grey, J.	Doveton College.
Gridhary Dutt,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Grish Chunder Doss,	Pogose School.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	Cal. Training Academy.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	Noral Aided School.
Grish Chunder Mookerjea,	Beerbhoom School.
Grish Chunder Sen,	Ditto.

Grish Chunder Tolapatro,	Beauleah School.
Gunga Dhur Mozoomdar,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Gunga Ram,	Lahore College.
Haradhone Mookerjea,	Hindu School.
Haran Chunder De,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Hem Chunder Banerjea,	Howrah School.
Hem Chunder Banerjea,	Cal. Training Academy.
Hem Chunder Kur,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Hem Chunder Mitter,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Hem Chunder Paul,	Hooghly Branch School.
Hem Nauth Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Hem Nauth Doss,	Ditto.
Hem Nauth Dutt,	Hindu School.
Hera Laul Hatti,	Maldah School.
Hera Lall Mookerjea,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Hera Lall Nundy,	Konnugger School.
Hur Coomar Sen,	Pogose School.
Hurish Chunder Bhutto,	Bullute Aided School.
Hurish Chunder Chatterjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Hurish Chunder Mookerjea,	Cuttack School.
Hurish Chunder Sen,	Commillah School.
Hurro Coomar Doss,	Pogose School.
Hurro Coomar Ghose,	Burrisaul School.
Hurro Loll Singh,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Hurro Nauth Banerjea,	Jonye Training School.
Hurro Nauth Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Hurry Churn Mookerjea,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Hurry Mohun Banerjea,	Burrisaul School.
Hurry Mohun Chand,	Dinagepore School.
Hurry Mohun Surmah,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
Hurry Nauth Chatterjea,	Hindu School.
Hurry Prosonno Mookerjea,	Santipore Aided School.
Inayat-ul-Ruhomun, M.	Delhi College.

Indro Mohun Chatterjea,	Hindu School.
Ishan Chunder Bagchee,	Bograh School.
Ishan Chunder Banerjea,	Sanscrit College.
Ishan Chunder Mitter,	Bore Aided School.
Ishan Chunder Mozoomdar,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Ishan Chunder Sircar,	Metropolitan Institution.
Ishwar Chunder Ghose,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ishwar Chunder Paul,	Kallypara Aided School.
Jadub Lall Sen,	Pogose School.
Jagadishur Gupto,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Jaggan Nath,	Lahore Mission School.
Janoky Nath Saha,	Calcutta College.
Jodoo Nath Banerjee,	Sulkea A. V. School.
Jodoo Nath Bose,	Cal. Training Academy.
Jodoo Nath Bysack,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Jodoo Nath Chuckerbutty,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Jodoo Nath Mitter,	General Assembly's Inst.
Jodoo Nath Mookerjea,	Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Jodoo Nath Seal,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Jodoo Nath Sreemoney,	Oriental Seminary.
Jogendro Chunder Banerjea,	Beerbhoom School.
Jogendro Chunder Mookerjee,	Bullagur Aided School.
Jogendro Nath Banerjee,	Hindu School.
Jogendro Nath Deb,	Ditto.
Jogendro Nath Roy,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Jogesh Chunder Bagchee,	Beauleah School.
Jogesh Chunder Dutt,	Oriental Seminary.
Jogesh Chunder Sircar,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Jogeshur Mookerjee,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Jogeshur Mookerjee,	Mozufferpore School.
Jogeshur Shome,	Hindu Inst., Jorasanko.
Johur Lall Banerjee,	Hindu School.
Jollodhur Seal,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.

Jossoda Nundon Sircar,	Private Student.
Jotirinder Nath Tagore,	Calcutta College.
Joy Chundra Chowdry,	Mymensing School.
Juggobundhu Bose,	Noral Aided School.
Jugguth Chunder Sen,	Tagoria Aided School.
Jumna Doss,	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Jwala Pershad,	Bareilly College.
Kally Churn Sein,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kally Kristo Sircar,	Shambazar Prepy. School.
Kally Prosunno Chatterjee,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Kally Prosunno Gangooly,	Barripore Aided School.
Kally Sohoy Roy Chowdry,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kamal Krishna Bhuttacharjee,	Metropolitan Institution.
Kameda Nath Bhuttacharjee,	Paikparah Aided School.
Kamokha Nath Roy,	Coomercolly Aided School.
Kanti Chunder Banerjee,	Howrah School.
Kanti Chunder Mookerjee,	Hindu School.
Kanye Lall Paul,	Pogose School.
Kedareshur Mookerjee,	Kallyparah Aided School.
Kedar Nath Acharjee,	Ootterparah School.
Kedar Nath Banerjee,	Howrah School.
Kedar Nath Burma,	Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
Kedar Nath Chatterjee,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Kedar Nath Dey,	Seal's Free College.
Kedar Nath Ghose,	Calcutta College.
Kedar Nath Mookerjee,	General Assembly's Inst.
Kedar Nath Panjee,	Bullutty Aided School.
Kedar Nath Roy,	Oriental Seminary.
Keshub Chunder Bose,	Cal. Training Academy.
Kheroda Coomar Banerjee,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Khetter Chunder Ghose,	Sanscrit College.
Khetter Mohun Chatterjee,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Khetter Mohun Doss,	Hallyshuhur School.

Khetter Mohun Ghose,	Sodepore Aided School.
Khetter Mohun Mitter,	Ootterparah School.
Khetter M. Roy Chowdry,	Seal's Free College.
Khurgeshur Bose,	Patna College.
Kishen Lall,	Teacher.
Kishory Lall Bhur,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Kishory Chand Ghose,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Kishory Mohun Gangooly,	Jonye Training School.
Koolo Chunder Burmun,	Pogose School.
Koonjobehary Bhuttacharjee,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Koylash Chunder Banerjee,	Commercolly Aided School.
Koylash Chunder Roy,	Medical College.
Koylash Chunder Sen,	Chittagong School.
Koylash Chunder Sircar,	Oriental Seminary.
Koylash Nauth Banerjee,	Bagnaparah Aided School.
Krishna Gopal Bhuckto,	Howrah School.
Krishna Gopal Sircar,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Kristo Chunder Banerjee,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Kristo Dhun Bagchee,	Beauleah School.
Kristo Coomar Gooho,	Pogose School.
Lala Gunga Prosaud,	Beerbhoom School.
Lall Mohun Chuckerbutty,	Serampore College.
Lall Mohun Dass,	Nizamut School.
Loke Nauth Nundy,	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided Sch.
Lolit Mohun Dhur,	Pogose School.
Lowther, C.,	St. John's College, Agra.
Luchmee Narain,	Agra College.
Lutful Kubeer,	Calcutta Mudressa.
Madub Chunder Burdoloye,	Gowhatty School.
Madho Narain,	Delhi College.
Madho Rao Venaik,	Bareilly College.
Marshall, H.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Mohomud Luteef,	Lahore College.
McGowan, S.,	Doveton College.

Mehar Chand,	Umritsur School.
Mehir Lall Chatterjee.	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Modhoosudun Banerjee,	Teacher.
Mudhoosudun Doss,	Cuttack School.
Modhoosudun Mohapatra,	Ditto.
Modhoosudun Mookerjea,	Beerbhoom School.
Modhoosudun Mookerjea,	Cal. Training Academy.
Modhoosudun Roy,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mohadeb Banerjea,	Jugguthbullubpore Aided School.
Mohendro Coomar Bose,	Tagoria Aided School.
Mohendro Lall Chatterjea,	Serampore College.
Mohendro Nath Banerjea,	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Mohendro N. Bhuttacharjea,	Howrah School.
Mohendro Nath Chatterjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohendro Nath Ghose,	Cal. Training Academy.
Mohendro Nath Mitter,	Calcutta College.
Mohendro Nath Mookerjea,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Mohendro Nath Mozoomdar,	Cossipore Aided School.
Mohendro Nath Mullick,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohendro Nath Naug,	Garden Reach School.
Mohendro Nath Seal,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Mohammud Hussan,	Jullundur Mission School.
Mohammud Saud,	Barielly College.
Mohesh Chunder Dey,	Chittagong School.
Mohim Chunder Sircar,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Mohima Chunder Bhadoory,	Beauleah School.
Mohun Lall,	Agra College.
Mohendro Coomar Dutt,	Shambazar Prepy. School.
Monnee Lall,	Teacher.
Monohary Lall Shome,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Monohur Doss,	Berhampore Coll., School.
More, H. S. G.,	Serampore College.
Mothoora Nath Sen,	Burrisaul School.

Muddon Gopal Sing,	Beerbhoom School.
Muddon Mohun,	Agra College.
Mudden Mohun Doss,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mudden Mohun Mitter,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mutti, B. F.,	Victoria College.
Mutty Lall Neogy,	Metropolitan Institution.
Mutty Lall Sircar,	Santipore Aided School.
Muzuhur Ali,	Calcutta Mudressa.
Namuck Pershaud,	Purneah School.
Nilmadub Roy,	Patna College.
Nilmoney Doss,	Private Student.
Nilmoney Koer,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Nilmoney Paul,	Ditto.
Nitto Gopal Lahiry,	Kunnogur School.
Nizam Din,	Jullunder Mission School.
Nobin C. Chuckerbutty,	Cal. Training Academy.
Nobin Chunder Mookerjee,	Agurparah C. M. S. Sch.
Nobo Coomar Dey,	Colootollah Branch School.
Nobodip Chunder Seal,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Nobokristo Hazra,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Nrisingha Moorary Panja,	Burdwan Maharaja'School.
Nuffer Chunder Roy,	Jerate Aided School.
Nundo Lall Dey,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Nundo Lall Doss,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
Nundo Lall Mookerjee,	Howrah School.
Nundo Lall Paul,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Nundo Lall Sen,	Ditto.
Nussyram Seal,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Obhoy Churn Chatterjee,	Oriental Seminary.
Odhur Chunder Chunder,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Okhoy Coomar Bhur,	Paikparah Aided School.
Omesh Chunder Bose,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Omesh Chunder Sircar,	General Assembly's Inst.

Omirto Lall Banerjee,	Baraset School.
Omirto Lall Doss,	Ditto.
Omirto Lall Halder,	Hindu School.
Omirto Lall Kurmokar,	Bally Seminary.
Omirto Lall Mozumdar,	Colootollah Branch School.
Omirto Nath Mitter,	Hindu School.
Ooma Nath Doss,	Commillah School.
Opendro Nath Bose,	Hindu School.
Opendro Nath Dutt,	Howrah School.
Opendro Nath Roy,	Ditto.
Opendro Narion Paul,	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided Sch.
Otool Chunder Mookerjee,	Ootterparah School.
Otool Krishen Mitter,	Gya School.
Parbutty Churn Wopadhy,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Peary Lall Mitter,	Seal's Free College.
Peary Lall Sircar,	General Assembly's Inst.
Peary Mohun Banerjee,	Pogose School.
Pereira, W.	Burrisaul School.
Poolin Behary Dey,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Poorno Chunder Chatterjee,	Hindu School.
Poorno Chunder Chatterjee,	Kunnogur School.
Poorno Chunder Chatterjee,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Poorno Chunder Doss,	Mymensing School.
Poorno Chunder Ghose,	Cal. Training Academy.
Poran Chunder Bose,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Poresh Nath Mookerjee,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Poresh Nath Roy,	Jessore School.
Prankristo Roy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Preo Nath Banerjee,	Hooghly Branch School.
Preo Nath Dutt,	Noral Aided School.
Preo Nath Mookerjee,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Priya Nath Goshamy,	Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Prosunno Coomar Bose,	Pogose School.

Prosunno Coomar Mookerjee,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Prosunno Coomar Sen,	Pogose School.
Prosunno Nath Chuckerbutty,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Protab Chunder Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Punchanun Bose,	Midnapore School.
Punchanun Palodhi,	Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Pundit Behary Lall,	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Pundit Birj Nath,	Lahore College.
Pundit Dwarka Nath,	Ditto.
Pundit Pran Nath,	Ditto
Purmeshur Dhan,	Burdwan Maharaja's Sch.
Radhabulub Seal,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Radhakissore Sett,	Hooghly Branch School.
Radha Kristo Dutt,	Mozufferpore School.
Radharomun Nundy,	Oriental Seminary.
Radhica Prosaud Moitro,	Calcutta College.
Rahas Behary Naik,	Pooree School.
Rajendro Coomar Ghose,	Barripore Aided School.
Rajendro Nath Mookerjee,	Bhagulpore School.
Rakhal Chunder Dey,	Oriental Seminary.
Rakhal Chunder Sen,	Hindu School.
Rakhal Doss Chatterjee,	Serampore College.
Rakhal Doss Gangooly,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Rakhal Doss Sircar,	Puruliah School.
Ram Chunder Mookerjee,	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided Sch.
Ram Churn Paul,	General Assembly's Inst.
Ram Cumul Mitter,	Boroe Aided School.
Ram Coomar Chuckerbutty,	Teacher.
Ram Coomar Doss,	Calcutta College.
Ram Coomar Dutt,	Bangla Bazar School.
Ram Doyal Muzomdar,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Ram Gopal Khan,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Ram Gopal Sanial,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.

Ramjeebun Ghose,	Beerbhoom School.
Ram Lall Bhoomic,	Pubna School.
Ram Lall Bose,	Noral Aided School.
Ram Lall Ghose,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Ram Lall Mookerjee,	Jonye Training School.
Ram Narion P.	Lahore Mission School.
Ram Prosunno Roy,	Seal's Free College.
Ram Puddo Sing,	Ditto.
Ramsoonder Bhoomic,	Mymensingh School.
Ramtunno Chowdry,	Bogra School.
Ramjee Mull,	Bareilly School.
Roghoo Nath Chuckerbutty,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Roghoonundon Sohai,	Private Student.
Rojonicanto Bhuttacharjee,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rojonicanto Ghuttuck,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Rojoni Canto Sen,	Burrisaul School.
Rojoni Nath Mookerjea,	Jonye Training School.
Rojoni Nath Bose,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rama Nath Mitter,	Cal. Training Academy.
Ruhim Buksh,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Russell G.	Doveton College.
Russick Lall Samunto,	Sulkea A. V. School.
Rutty Canto Ghose,	Allipore School.
Salig Ram,	Agra College.
Saroda Prosaud Banerjee,	Culna Free Ch. Branch Sch.
Saroda Prosaud Chatterjea,	Hindu School.
Saroda Prosaud Chatterjea,	Sanscrit College.
Saroda Prosaud Mookerjea,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Saroda Prosaud Sen,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Saroda Prosaud Sircar,	Kunnogur School.
Shadhoo Churn Rukhit,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Shaikh Dedar Buksh,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Shaikh Zalmoor-Ali Ahmed,	Gowhatty School.
Sham Chand Roy,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.

Shama Churn Banerjea,	Cuttack School.
Shama Churn Doss,	Andool School.
Shama Churn Gooho,	Commillah School.
Sheo Narain,	Jeypore Maharaja's Coll.
Sheo Pershaud,	Gya School.
Shere Ali,	Berhampore Coll., School.
Shib Chunder Ghose,	Mymensing School.
Shib Kissen Dutt,	Serampore College.
Shiboram Burrah,	Gowhatty School.
Shiboo Prosunno Mookerjee,	Colootollah Branch School.
Shookh Deo Singh,	Teacher.
Shookmoy Mullick,	Singarcone Badla A. V. Sch.
Shoshee Bhoosun Bhoomic,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjea,	Kunnogur School.
Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjee,	Bullutee Aided School.
Shoshee Bhoosun Mookerjee,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Shoshee Sheker Sanyal,	Joy Narain's Coll., Benares.
Shumboo Chunder Dey,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Siddessur Banerjea,	Ditto.
Siddessur Mitter,	Hallishur School.
Sitta Nath Chatterjea,	Hooghly Coll., School.
Smith, C. J.,	La Martiniere College.
Soorendro Nath Mookerjea,	Teacher.
Soorendro N. Paul Chowdry,	Ranaghat School.
Sooresh Chunder Bose,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Soorj Bul,	Delhi College.
Soorjoo Cr. Chuckerbutty,	Pogose School.
Soruth Chunder Banerjea,	Hindu School.
Soruth Chunder Paul,	Ditto.
Sree Gopaul Chatterjea,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Sree Hursho Bhuttacharjea,	Bancoorah School.
Sree Kanto Surmah,	Teacher.
Sree Krishna Mullick,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Sree Kristo Bose,	Hooghly Branch School.

Sree Nauth Bhuttacharjea,	Sanscrit College.
Sree Nauth Mitter,	Jerat Aided School.
Sree Nauth Shadoo,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sree Ram Moitro,	Pubna School.
Sreesh Chunder Chowdhry,	Gossidoorgapore A. V. Sch.
Sukh Dyal,	Umritsur Mission School.
Surrut Chunder Doss,	Chittagong School.
Sustibur Chuckerbutty,	L. M.S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Susti Doss Magila,	Burdwan Maharaja's Sch.
Suttish Chunder Ghose,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Sutto Kinkur Sen,	Hindu School.
Tarra Puddo Ghose,	Hooghly Branch School.
Tariny Canto Sen,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Tariny Churn Bhuttacharjee,	Howrah School.
Tariny Prosaud Sen,	Gowalparah School.
Taruck Chunder Gooho,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Taruck Nath Gangooly,	Ootterparah School.
Thomson, J, F.,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Tin Cowry Banerjee,	Beerbhoom School.
Tin Cowry Sircar,	Burdwan Maharaja's Sch.
Toolsey Pershad,	Bhaugulpore School.
Tripoorah Churn Deb,	Konnuggur School.
Troilokho Nath Chatterjee,	Metropolitan Institution.
Troilokho Nath Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Troilokho Nath Nundy,	Midnapore School.
Troilokho Nath Sen,	Hooghly Branch School.
Umbica Churn Chutto,	Jugguthbullubpore Aided School.
Umbica Churn Ghose,	General Assembly's Inst.
Umbica Churn Gooho,	Pogose School.
Umbica Churn Sen,	Seal's Free College.
Umba Pershad,	Agra College.
Unnoda Prosaud Aich,	C. M. S. Inst., Burdwan.
Wahaboodeen,	Lahore College.

Woomesh Chunder Sen,	Hindu School.
Wooma Nath Mozumdar,	Bogra School.
Woomesh Chunder Chatterjea,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Woomesh Chunder Sircar,	Gya School.
Wopendro Kissen Banérjea,	Metropolitan Institution.
Wopendro Nath Mookerjea,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Younan, E.,	St. Xavier's College.
Yousuf Ali,	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.

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FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Abdool Baqi,	Calcutta Madr.
Addy Nauth Chand,	Bangla Bazar Aided Sch.
Amrito Laul Ghose,	Konnugger School.
Anund Nath Mozoomdar,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Aushootosh Rooder,	Colootollah Branch School.
Ballock Kishen Bose,	Metropolitan Institution.
Bama Churn Dutt,	Mahanad Free Church Mission School.
Bama Churn Naug,	Hindu School.
Bankai Behary,	St. John's Coll., Agra.
Bepin Behary Sen,	Hooghly Branch School.
Bepin Kristo Bose,	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhagut Sing,	Guzrat Government Sch.
Bhoobun Mohun Sen,	Pogose School.
Cally Canto Chatterjea,	General Assembly's Inst.
Chéda Lall,	Bareilly College.
Chunder M. Chuckerbutty,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Chundy Churn Dutt,	Hindu School.
D'Sullivan, E.,	St. Xavier's College.
Debendro Nauth Ghose,	Cal. Training Academy.
Doree Lall,	Bareilly College.
Gokul Prashad,	Ditto.

Golab Roy,	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Golap Chundra Sircar,	Sanscrit College.
Gopal Chunder Ghosal,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Gordhun,	Ajmere School.
Grija Bhoosun Mookerjea,	Patna Collegiate School.
Hazari Lall,	Ajmere School.
Hur Churn Chowdhry,	Chittagong School.
Jeetendro Nauth Chatterjea,	Hooghly Branch School.
John Dass,	Joy Narain's Coll. Benares.
Juggodishur Goopto,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Khetter Mohun Sadhookhan,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Kisheen Loll, II.	Bareilly College.
Lall Gapaul Sen,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Lall Mohun Ghose,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Lally Mohun Ruckhit,	Hindu School.
Mohummed Ali Reza Khan,	Saugor School.
Money Mohun Banerjea,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Niaz Ahmed,	Bareilly College.
Nobo Coomar Mookerjee,	Ooterparah School.
Nobo Kissen Banerjee,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Nundo Laul Seal,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Nundo Laul Sircar,	Jugguthbullubpore School.
Opendro Nauth Bose,	Hindu School.
Opendro Nauth Chatterjea,	Ditto.
Opendro Nauth Gangooly,	Ooterparah School.
Parbutty Churn Shamonto,	Howrah School.
Preo Nauth Chatterjea,	Cuttack School.
Preo Nauth Dutt,	General Assembly's Inst.
Prosonno Coomar Saniel,	Coomercolly School.
Pudma Nana Ghosal,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Radha Nauth Roy,	Hindu School.
Sharoda Churn Mitter,	Colootollah Branch School.
Shib Chunder Bhuttacharjea,	Balasore School.
Shiva Nauth Banerjea,	Queen's College, Benares.

Shooresh Chunder Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Shreesh Chunder Chowdhry,	Ditto.
Taij Paul,	Agra College.
Wootton, W. H.,	Doveton College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Abdool Bary,	Garden Reach School.
Abdool Hye, Moulvie,	Teacher.
Abdoor Ruheem,	Kishnaghur A. V, School.
Abid Hossein,	Patna Collegiate School.
Ajodhya Proshad,	Queen's College, Benares.
Anund Chunder Banerjea,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Anund Chunder Chatterjea,	Baraset School.
Anund Nauth Sen,	Pogose School.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Aubinash C. Mookerjea,	Hooghly Branch School.
Aughore Chunder Chatterjea,	Metropolitan Institution.
Aughore Nauth Mookerjea,	Ooterparah School.
Aughore Nauth Mookerjea,	Jonye Training School.
Aughore Nauth Sen,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Aukhoy Coomar Bose,	Tagoria School.
Aukhoy Coomar Chatterjea,	Bogra School.
Aukhoy Coomar Dutt,	Hindu School.
Aukhoy Coomar Mitter,	Queen's College, Benares.
Aukhoy Coomar Shaha,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Aushiny Coomar Banerjea,	General Assembly's Inst.
Aushiny Coomar Gooho,	Burrisaul School.
Autol Behary Bysack,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
Bacharam Banerjea,	Barrackpore School.
Bal Mokoond,	Loodiana Mission School.
Bala Krishna,	Queen's College, Benares.
Bama Churn Chatterjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Bama Churn Roy,	Cutwa School.

Bama Churn Sen,	Beauleah School.
Baney Madub Banerjea,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Baney Madub Banerjea,	Cuttack School.
Baney Madub Bose,	Myapore School.
Baney Madub Bose,	Hindu School.
Baney Madub Bysack,	Calcutta College.
Baney Madub Sircar,	Beauleah School.
Barlow, A.	St. Xavier's College.
Behary Lall,	Ajmere School.
Behary Lall Gangooly,	Oriental Seminary.
Behary Lall Goopto,	Cal. Training Academy.
Bejoy Coomar Chuckerbutty,	General Assembly's Inst.
Benjamin Brojo Mohun Sircar,	Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
Benode Behary Banerjea,	Baraset School.
Benode Behary Bose,	Cathedral Mission College.
Benode Lall Banerjea,	Hindu School.
Benoy Krishna Dutt,	Cathedral Mission College.
Bepin Behary Dutt,	Metropolitan Institution.
Bepin Behary Mookerjea,	Barrackpore School.
Bepin Behary Mullick,	Private Student.
Bhaddra Nauth Shookul,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Bhobany Coomar Sen,	Calcutta College.
Bhola Nauth,	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Bhola Nauth Banerjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Bhoobuneshur Dhaw,	Cal. Training Academy.
Bhoobun Mohun Banerjea,	Ooterparah School.
Bhoobun Mohun Gangooly,	Bullagur School.
Bhoopendro Nauth Dey,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bhooth Nauth Mookerjea,	Behala School.
Bidhoo Bhoosun Biswas,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Binode Lall Chatterjea,	Teacher.
Birch T E	Ditto.
Birj Kishore,	Sarun School.
Bishen Sing,	Umritsur School.

Bishtoo Chunder Chatterjea,	Bagnaparah School.
Bonomally Chatterjea,	South Baharoo School.
Brindabun Chunder Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Bindeshwari Prasad,	Joy Narain's Coll., Benares.
Brojo Loll Mookerjea,	Kandee School.
Brojo Loll Mookerjea,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Brojo Nauth Roy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Brojo Sham Mozoomdar,	Canning Academy.
Brojo Soonder Mitter,	Kandee School.
Buldeo Prasad,	Bareilly College.
Bulloram Dey,	Metropolitan Institution.
Bungshee Dhur Goopto,	Sarun School.
Bunko Behary Bose,	Noral School.
Burroda Canto Bose,	Private Student.
Bussunto Coomar Bose,	Dacca Coll. School.
Cally Comul Sandial,	Bograh School.
Cally Coomar Banerjea,	Patna Collegiate School.
Cally Dass Goon,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Cally Nauth Chatterjea,	Hooghly Branch School.
Cally Nauth Dass,	Andool School.
Cally Nauth Gooho,	Pogose School.
Cally Podo Banerjea,	Cuttack School.
Cally Podo Banerjea,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Cally Podo Chatterjea,	Dushghura School.
Cally Podo Chowdry,	Hindu School.
Cally Prosonno Ghosal,	Agurparah School.
Cally Prosonno Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Cally Prosonno Sen,	Agurparah School.
Cally Ram Burooah,	Cathedral Mission College.
Charles, D. F.	St. Thomas' Coll. Colombo.
Charoo Chunder Bose,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Chitty, J. T. C.	Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Choitunno Prosad Burat,	Sarun School.
Chooney Loll Chowdhry,	Beerbhoom School.

Chunder Bhoosun Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Chunder Bhoosun Mookerjea,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Chunder Coomar Banerjea,	Bishop Wilson's School, Chattra.
Chunder Coomar Chowdhry,	Jonye Training School.
Chunder Coomar Ghose,	Jessore School.
Chunder Coomar Sen.	Burrisaul School.
Chunder M. Chuckerbutty,	Pogose School.
Chunder Mohun Mitter,	Midnapore School.
Chunder Mohun Mookerjee,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Chunder Mohun Mozoomdar,	Pubna School.
Chunder Nauth Chowdhry,	Beauleah School.
Chunder Nauth Shaha,	Barrackpore School.
Chunder Nauth Toapdar,	Dacca Normal School.
Chundoo Lall,	Delhi Collegiate School.
Comul Narain Chuckerbutty,	Mymensing School.
Cones, G. A.	St. Xavier's College.
Constantine, A.	Ditto.
Corbet, E.	Ditto.
Cossi Chunder Mozoomdar,	Mymensing School.
Cossi Chunder Sircar,	Burrisaul School.
Cossi Canto Naug,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Cossipotee Chowdhry,	Jonye Training School.
Dabee Pershad,	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Dassrotee Banerjee,	Bullagur School.
Debendro Nauth Nundy,	Hindu School.
Deno Nauth Missry,	Coomercolly School.
Deno Nauth Mitter,	Colootollah Branch School.
Deo Pershad,	Agra College.
Dhurendro Nauth Chatterjea,	Hindu School.
Digambur Sen,	Pubna School.
Doorga Doss Bhuttacharjea,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Doorga Prosonno Missere,	Hooghly Branch School.
Dornhurst, F.	Queen's Coll., Colombo.

Doyal Chunder Banerjea,	Jonye Training School.
Duckhina Churn Roy,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Dwarka Nauth Bysack,	Colootollah Branch School.
Dwarka Nauth Goopto,	Commillah School.
Dwarka Nauth Mookerjea,	Bhaugulpore School.
Dwarka Nauth Roy,	Useful Arts' School.
Dwarka Pershad,	Hume's High Sch Etawah.
Ellis, J. H.	La Martiniere College.
Eshan Chunder Dutt,	General Assembly's Inst.
Eshan Chunder Mullick,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Etisad Hossein,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Fay-yazuddeen,	Ditto.
Fuzlur Rusheed,	Burrisaul School.
Gan Chunder Surma,	Colootollah Branch School.
Gasper, A. M.	Doveton College.
Gobind Chunder Chatterjea,	Noacolly School.
Gocul Chand,	Hume's High Sch. Etawah.
Gomes, W. A.	St. Xavier's College.
Gopaul Chunder Ghose,	Ooterparah School.
Gopaul Chunder Seal,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Gopaul Doss Nundy,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Gopaul Kristo Bagchee,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Gopaul Kristo Mullick,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Gossye Doss Dey,	Colootollah Branch School.
Gour Churn Dey,	Pogose School.
Grish Chunder Banerjea,	Cutwa School.
Grish Chunder Bose,	South Baharoo School.
Grish Chunder Bose,	Baliati Aided School.
Grish Chunder Bose,	Canning College, Lucknow.
Grish Chunder Dey	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Gudda Dhur Shukul,	Saugor School.
Gunga Pershad,	Ajmere School.
Gungadhur Banerjea,	Sulkea School.
Hand, J. R.	Berhampore Coll. School.

Hanuman Pershaud,	Canning College, Lucknow.
Haradhone Sircar,	Serampore College.
Harakh Chand,	Joy Narain's Coll. Benares.
Haran Chunder Mitter,	Jonye Training School.
Heera Loll Bose,	Konnugger School.
Heera Loll Coondoo,	Bishop Wilson's School, Chattra.
Hem Chunder Banerjea,	Jonye Training School.
Hem Chunder Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Hem Nauth Bose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Hemunto Loll Mundle,	Serampore Aided School.
Hensman, A.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Horsho Nauth Gangooly,	Hooghly Branch School.
Hur Coomar Roy,	Chittagong School.
Hur Doyal Gooho,	Tagoria School.
Hurrish Chunder Banerjea,	Beerbhoom School.
Hurrish Chunder Mitter,	Hooghly Branch School.
Hurrish Chunder Sen,	Noral School.
Hurro Kally Mitter,	Boroe School.
Hurry Churn Sen,	Pogose School.
Hurry Mohun Banerjea,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Hurry Mohun Dutt,	Tagoria School.
Hurry Nauth Paulit,	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Hurry Nauth Roy,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Hurry Nauth Sen,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Hurry Ram,	Loodiana Mission School.
Isher Chunder Doss,	Pogose School.
Isher Chunder Roy,	Beerbhoom School.
Jankee Doss,	Delhi Collegiate School.
Janoky Nauth Dutt,	Noral School.
Jansz, J. H.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Jodoo Nauth Banerjea,	Barrackpore School.
Jodoo Nauth Dey,	Colootollah Branch School.
Jodoo Nauth Dey,	Kishnagur Coll. School.

Jodoo Nauth Ghose,	Cal. Training Academy.
Jodoo Nauth Moitry,	Colootollah Branch School.
Jodoo Nauth Sahoy,	Patna Collegiate School.
Jodoo Nauth Sircar,	Baraset School.
Jodoo Potee Banerjee,	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Jogendro Nauth Banerjea,	Sanscrit College.
Jogendro Nauth Chowdry,	Jonye Training School.
Jogendro Nauth Ghosé,	Santipore E. School.
Jogendro Narain Gooptto,	Beerbhoom School.
Jogendro Narain Roy,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Jogendro Narain Seal,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Jogesh Chunder Banerjea,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Jogesh Chunder Chatterjea,	Bhagulpore School.
Jogesh Chunder Dey,	Metropolitan Institution.
Jogessur Sen,	Colootollah Branch School.
Johory Lall Chowdhry,	Beerbhoom School.
Jonardon Shaw,	Colootollah Branch School.
Joogul Kishore,	Bareilly College.
Joshoda Nundun Pramanick,	Santipore E. School.
Joy Kishun,	Lahore Mission School.
Juggut Bundhoo Naug,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
Juggut Chunder Dutt,	Chittagong School.
Juggut Lall Bysack,	Cal. Training Academy.
Kally Krishna Roy,	Seal's College.
Kaminy Coomar Ghose,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
Kanti Chunder Banerjea.	Barrackpore School.
Kanti Chunder Banerjea,	Bullagur School.
Kanye Laul Chunder,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kanye Laul Doss,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Kanye Laul Mookerjea,	Calcutta College.
Kanye Laul Sen,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kasheswar Mookerjea,	Cathedral Mission College.

Kedar Nauth Banerjea,	Hindu School.
Keder Nauth Chatterjea,	Howrah School.
Kedar Nauth Mookerjea,	Serampore College.
Kedar Nauth Panday,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Keshub Laul Sanyal,	Furreedpore School.
Kherode Nauth Sing,	Beersingha A. S. School.
Khetter Churn Chuckerbutty,	Baraset School.
Khetter Mohun Mitter,	Burdwan Maharaja's Sch.
Khetter Mohun Mookerjea,	Konnuggur School.
Khetter Paul Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Khodabux Shaikh,	Umritsur School.
Khoodiram Acharjea,	Culna F. Ch. B. School.
Kirty Chunder Chatterjea,	Cal. Training Institution.
Kirty Chunder Chatterjea,	Bhagulpore School.
Kishen Loll, I.	Bareilly College.
Koonjo Behary Chatterjea,	Goburdangah School.
Koonjo Behary Dey,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Koonjo Behary Nundy,	Beerbhoom School.
Koylas C. Chuckerbutty,	Howrah School.
Koylas Chunder Ghose,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Koylas Chunder Paul,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
Kristo Coomar Sen,	Pogose School.
Kristo Doss Law,	Hindu School.
Kristo Gopaul Banerjea,	Hooghly Branch School.
Kristo Laul Bysack,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kunhia Lall,	Umritsur School.
Kunhia Lall,	Bareilly College.
Lall Behary Bysack,	Hindu School.
Lall Behary Gangooly,	Ooterparah School.
Latoo Laul Mullick,	Hindu School.
Luchmee Narain,	Hume's High Sch., Etawa.
Luchman Doss,	Delhi Collegiate School.
Lukhy Narain Missry,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.

Lukhy Narain Mullick,	Cal. Collegiate School.
Luffman, W. C.,	La Martiniere College.
McIntyre, C. A.,	Bengal Academy.
Mackertoon, A. G.,	Doveton College.
Makun Loll Gooyn,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Makun Loll Mudduck,	Hooghly Branch School.
Marshall, C. J. A.	Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Mirza Mahmood Beg,	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Modhoo Soodun Bhucto,	Santipore E. School.
Modhoo Soodun Sing,	Nizamut School.
Modhoo Soodun Sing,	Kandee School.
Mohendro C. Bhuttacharjea,	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Mohendro Chunder Chatterjea,	Beerbhoom School.
Mohendro C. Mozoomdar,	Mymensingh School.
Mohendro Chunder Paulit,	General Assembly's Inst.
Mohendro Loll Sadhoo,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Mohendro Nauth Chatterjea,	Metropolitan Institution.
Mohendro Nauth Dey,	Cal. Training Academy.
Mohendro Nauth Doss,	Hindu School.
Mohendro Nauth Doss,	Howrah School.
Mohendro Nauth Dutt,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Mohendro Nauth Roy,	Calcutta College.
Mohun Loll,	Bareilly College.
Moorlee Dhur,	St. John's Coll. Agra.
Mudden Mohun Mundle,	Serampore College.
Murray, C. M.,	La Martiniere College.
Muthoo Loll,	Delhi Collegiate School.
Mutty Laul Mookerjea,	Hooghly Coll. School
Mutty Laul Mookerjea,	Bullagur. School.
Muzaffer Ally,	Jullunder Mission School.
Nasir Ally,	Delhi Collegiate School.
Nasir-Ooddeen,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Nedhoo Laul Haldar,	Hindu School.
Nemy Churn Mookerjea,	Paikparah School.

Netye Chand Bose,	Hindu School.
Netye Gobindo Chowdhry,	Seal's College.
Nilruttun Banerjea,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nilruttun Mitter,	Hindu School.
Nobin Chunder Banerjea,	Beerbhoom School.
Nobin Chunder Chowdhry,	Colootollah Branch School.
Nobin Chunder Nath,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Nobin Chunder Sandyal,	Agra College.
Nobodip Chunder Dey,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Nogendro C. Mozoomdar,	Bauleah School.
Nogendro Kristo Ghose,	Cathedral Mission College.
Nogendro Nauth Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Nolin Behary Ghose (Senior,)	Beerbhoom School.
Nolin Behary Ghose (Junior,)	Ditto.
Nolince Nauth Mitter,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Noro Narain Ghose,	Midnapore School.
Noro Sing Dutt,	Howrah School.
Nund Coomar Dey,	Chittagong School.
Nund Kishore,	Delhi Collegiate School.
Obhoya Churn De,	Jessore School.
Obhoya Churn Dutt,	Bansbaria Mission School.
Omesh Chunder Banerjea,	Chinsurah F. Ch. Inst.
Omesh Chunder Mookerjea,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Omesh Chunder Mundle,	Ditto.
Omirto Laul Banerjea,	Jonye Training School.
Omirto Laul Ghose,	Cal. Training Academy.
Opendro Chunder Nundy,	Hindu School.
Onendro Nauth Chunder,	Colootollah Branch School.
Opendro Nauth Mitter,	Ditto.
Oroon Chunder Gangooly,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Otool Chunder Mookerjea,	Bullutee School.
Otool Krishna Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Panch Cowry Bysack,	Cathedral Mission College.
Peary Laul Dutt,	Serampore College.

Peary Mohun Chowdry,	Chittagong School.
Peary Mohun Raha,	Bogra School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjea,	Gournagore School.
Poorno C. Bhuttacharjea,	Santipore E. School.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	Hooghly Branch School.
Poorno Chunder Sing,	Burdwan Maharaja's Sch.
Poyrag Loll Panday,	Ditto.
Pran Gopaul Mookerjea,	Chinsurah F. Ch. Inst.
Pran Kristo Seal,	Colootollah Branch School.
Pran Nauth Pundit,	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Preo Nauth Chuckerbutty,	Serampore College.
Preo Nauth Dutt,	Burdwan Maharaja's Sch.
Preo Nauth Ghose,	Barripore School.
Preo Nauth Roy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Probodh Chunder Mullick,	Hindu School.
Promotho Nauth Mookerjee,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Promotho Nauth Roy,	Hindu School.
Prosonno Coomar Ghose,	Jessore School.
Punchanun Biswas,	Hindu School.
Punchanun Chatterjea,	Burdwan Maharaja's Sch.
Rabutty Chunder Banerjee,	Kallypara School.
Radha Churn Sen,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Radhamoy Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Radha Nauth Roy,	Ditto.
Radha Sham Kor,	Cuttack School.
Radhica Prosad Bose,	General Assembly's Inst.
Raj Coomar Mookerjea,	Howrah School.
Raj Mohun Roy,	Nizamut School.
Rajendro Nauth Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Rakhal Chunder Doss,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Rakhal Chunder Ghose,	Behalla School.
Rakhal Doss Dutt,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Rakhal Doss Mozoomdar,	Hindu School.
Rakhal Doss Sen,	Ditto.

Ram Chundra,	Ajmere School.
Ram Chunder Ghose,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's [School.
Ram Churn Dey,	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Ramdin Bhuttacharjea,	Private Student.
Ram Doss Bromho,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Ramessur Ghose,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Ram Gopal Bural,	Burdwan Maharaja's Sch.
Ram Gotee Mookerjee,	Okershan School.
Ram Kanye Tolapatro,	Bauleah School.
Ram Lall Chowdry,	Paikparah School.
Ram Lall Mookerjea,	Kandee School.
Ram Lall Paul,	Ranaghat School.
Ram Narain Banerjee,	Ooterparah School.
Ram Nauth Bhattacharjea,	Bullagur School.
Robinson, H.,	Lahore College.
Rojoni Kanto Banerjee,	Mymensing School.
Rojoni Canto Chowdhry,	Pogose School.
Rojoni Canto Gangooly,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Rojoni Canto Ghose,	Cathedral Mission College.
Rojoni Canto Ghose,	Pogose School.
Rojoni Canto Sanial,	Kandee School.
Roma Nauth Dey,	Saugor School.
Roman Kristo Ghose,	Chinsurah F. Church Inst.
Rullia Ram,	Christ's College, Umritsur.
Russick Chunder Bose,	Burrisaul School.
Russomoy Dutt,	General Assembly's Inst.
Sandhi,	Christ's College, Umritsur.
Savi, J.,	St. Xavier's College.
Senanayeke, J. G.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Sham Lall,	Agra College.
Sham Soonder Aich,	Mymensing School.
Shama Churn Dey,	Chinsurah F. Ch. Inst.
Shama Churn Moitro,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Shama Churn Sandel,	Howrah School.

Sharman, L. T.,	St. John's College, Agra.
Sharoda Prosad Dass,	Howrah School.
Sheo Dial,	Delhi Collegiate School.
Sheo Nauth,	Ditto.
Sheo Narain Pundit,	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Sheo Narain Pundit,	Private Student.
Shetul Chunder Chatterjee,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Shib Chunder Bhunjo,	Boroe School.
Shitta Nauth Goshamy,	Santipore E. School.
Shitta Nauth Mookerjee,	Jessore School.
Shoshee Bhoosun Bhadoory,	Cossipore School.
Shoshee Bhoosun Ghosaul,	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Shoshee Boosun Sen,	Pogose School.
Shoshee Shekhur Moitro,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Shoshodhur Roy Chowdhry,	Jessore School.
Shumbheo Narain Singh,	Sylhet Mission School.
Shyama Churn Banerjee,	Queen's College, Benares.
Siddessur Banerjea,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Soodam Churn Patnaik,	Balasore School.
Soorendro Nauth Mitter,	Hindu School.
Sooresh Chunder Dutt,	Ditto.
Sooresh Chunder Ghose,	Oriental Seminary.
Sooresh Chunder Sen,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Sreeslam Chunder Seal,	Colootollah Branch School.
Sree Nauth Chuckerbutty,	Coomercolly School.
Sreeram Gangooly,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Sreeram Mozoomdar,	Bauleah School.
Surrut Chunder Chatterjee,	Konnuggur School.
Surrut Chunder Roy,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Surrut Chunder Roy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Surrut Coomar Sen,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Syed Ahmed,	Colingah Branch School.
Tacoor Doss Chowdry,	Howrah School.
Tara Nauth Bose,	Dacca Collegiate School.

Tariny Churn Bose,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Tariny Loll Chowdry,	Beerbhoom School.
Taruck Chunder Mozoomdar,	Commillah School.
Thomas, A.,	Doveton College.
Tin Cowry Buxy,	Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
Umbica Churn Naug,	Tumlook School.
Umbica Churn Sen,	Noral School.
Umbica Churn Sircar,	Ditto.
Ummed Rae,	Christ C. Sch. Cawnpore.
Unnoda Prosad Banerjea,	Chinsurah F. Ch. Inst.
Unnoda Prosad Bose,	Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
Unnoda Prosad Chowdhry,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Unnoda Prosad Mookerjea,	Chinsurah F. Ch. Inst.
Ward, W. G.,	Doveton College.
Wazeer Sing,	Delhi College.
Wickvemaratne, E. B.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Wijeyesakere, H. D. S.,	Ditto.
Wooma Churn Kor,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Wooma Churn Mookerjea,	Queen's College, Benares.
Woordhub Chunder Sen,	Colootollah Branch School.
Zaheçr-ood-deen,	Colingah Branch School.

SCHOLARSHIPS, MEDALS AND PRIZES.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At the B. A. Examination.

Maharaja Vizianagram's Scholarship, Rs. 50 per month, tenable for one year.

Girendra Mohun Chuckerbutty, 1866 Presidency Coll.

At Second L. M. Examination.

In Midwifery, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Mohindro Loll Sircar,	1861	Medical College.
Nittanundo Nundy,	1862	Ditto.

In Surgery, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Rajkristo Banerjee,	1861	Medical College.
L. L. Koch,	1862	Ditto.
F. Keyt,	1863	Ditto.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	1864	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Roy,	1865	Ditto.
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjee,	1866	Ditto.

In Medicine, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Mohindro Lall Sircar,	1861	Medical College.
Nittanundo Nundy,	1862	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Halder,	1863	Ditto.
Kassy Kinkur Mitter,	1865	Ditto.
Haran Chunder Dutt,	1866	Ditto.

At First M. B. Examination.

In Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years.

Shama Churn Chatterjea,	1865	Medical College.
Issen Chunder Roy,	1866	Ditto.

In Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years.

F. Peters,	1866	Medical College.

In Botany, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years.

Kali Pada Gupta,	1866	Medical College.

At First L. M. Examination.

In Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Rajkristo Banerjee,	1858	Medical College.
A. W. D. Bandernaike,	1859	Ditto.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	1862	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Dey,	1863	Ditto.
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjee,	1864	Ditto.

Receives one Scholarship only, under para. 33 of the Regulations.

In Chemistry, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Nobin Chunder Mitter,	1858	Medical College.
E. L. Koch,	1859	Ditto.
Radharomun Roodroo,	1860	Ditto.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	1862	Ditto.
Junnorunjun Paul,	1863	Ditto.
Haran Chunder Dutt,	1864	Ditto.
Raj Mohun Banerjea,	1866	Ditto.

In Materia Medica, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

G. D. McReddie,	1858	Medical College.
Kamickhya Nauth Acharjee,	1859	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Holdar,	1860	Ditto.
Baney Madub Bose,	1862	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee,	1863	Ditto.

In Botany, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Mohindro Lall Sircar,	1858	Medical College.
Nittanundo Nundy,	1859	Ditto.
Joseph Carbery,	1860	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Dutt,.	1863	Ditto.
Preq Nauth Bose,	1865	Ditto.

In Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Mutty Lall Mitter,	1864	Medical College.
Tara Prosonno Roy,	1865	Ditto.
Hurrish Chunder Gangooly,	1866	Ditto.

Gold Medals to the value of Rs. 100 each.

At Honors in Arts.

In English.

Rash Behary Ghose,	1866	Presidency College.

In Sanscrit.

Nilambara Mookerjee,	1865	Sanscrit College.

In Hebrew.

H. Blochmann, 1865 Profr., Doveton Col.

In History.

Chunder Nauth Bose, 1866 Presidency College.

In Mathematics.

Gooroodoss Banerjee, 1865 Presidency College.

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Kali Churn Banerjee, 1866 Cal. Free Ch. Inst.

In Natural and Physical Science.

Prosunno Chunder Roy, 1865 Presidency College.

Kali Pada Gupta, 1866 Medical College.

At B. L. Degree.

Opendro Nath Mitter, 1862 Pres. Coll. (Law Dept.)

Boycunto Nath Sen, 1864 Ditto.

Gooroo Prosaud Sen, 1865 Ditto.

Gooroo Doss Banerjee, 1866 Ditto.

At L. C. E. Examination.

Deno Nath Sen, 1861 Civil Engineering College.

Ramrutton Mozoomdar, 1862 Ditto.

Prizes to the value of Rs. 100 each.

At Honors in Arts.

In English.

Rash Behary Ghose, 1866 Presidency College.

In Sanscrit.

Nilambara Mookerjee, 1865 Sanscrit College.

In Hebrew.

H Blochmann, 1865 Profr., Doveton College.

In History.

Chunder Nath Bose, 1866 Presidency College.

In Mathematics.

Gooroo Doss Banerjee, 1865 Presidency College.

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Kali Churn Banerjee,	1866 Cal. Free Ch. Inst.

In Natural and Physical Science.

Prosonno Chunder Roy,	1865 Presidency College.
Kali Pada Gupta,	1866 Medical College.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, Calcutta, (In Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering.)
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Hooghly College, (In Arts and Law.)
4. Dacca College, (In Arts and Law.)
5. Kishnaghur College (In Arts and Law.)
6. Berhampore College, (In Arts and Law.)
7. Agra College.
8. Benares College.
9. Saugor School.
10. Sanscrit College.
11. Ajmere School.
12. Bareilly College.
13. Patna College, (In Arts and Law.)
14. Thomason College, Roorkee.
15. Lahore Government College.
16. Delhi Government College.

(Unconnected with Government.)

17. Bishop's College.
18. Doveton College, Calcutta.
19. St. Paul's School.
20. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
21. La Martinière College, Calcutta.

22 London Missionary Society's Inst., Bhowanipore.
23 Serampore College.
24. Queen's College, Colombo.
25. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
26. St John's College, Agra.
27 Joy Narain's College, Benares.
28. St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
29. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
30. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
31. Lahore Mission School.
32. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.
33. Victoria College, Agra.
34. Church Mission School, Umritsur.
35. Bishop's School, Simla.
36. Christ Church School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATION.

1 Institutions or departments of Institutions may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2 The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other Chief Educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and, if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the

Government of the Province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain :—

(*a*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*) A statement shewing the provision made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for 5 years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 13th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this Department.

There is an admission fee of 10 Rs. and the monthly tuition fee is also 10 Rs., except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships who pay only 5 Rs. a month.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A. viz.

The Burdwan Scholarship,...	value	50 Rs. a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore „ *	„	50 Rs. „
„ Bird Scholarship, ...	„	40 Rs. „
„ Ryan „	„	40 Rs. „
Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships,	„	30 Rs. „

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this Department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an Entrance fee of 10 Rs. During the first two years, students pay a monthly tuition fee of 5 Rs., and during the third year they pay 10 Rs. a month.

Civil Engineering Department.—Students are admissible to this Department, who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The Entrance fee is 10 Rs., and the monthly tuition fee 5 Rs. There are two Scholarships each worth 10 Rs. a month, attached to this Department, which were founded in memory of the late Major General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth 50 Rs. a month and tenable for two years, are available annually for students who pass the University Examinations for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the degree of B. C. E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training, (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months, (2) in Government workshops for six months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examina-

tions but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. J. Sanders, Professor of English Literature

Mr. W. Grapel, M. A., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic (on leave).

Mr. H. F. Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A., Professor of History.

Mr. C. B Clarke, M. A., Professor of Nat. Phil. and Astronomy.

Mr. M. L. Beebee, B. A., Offg. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Baboo Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee, B. A., Professor of Sanscrit.

Mr. P. Hordern, B. A., Assist. Prof. of Eng. Literature.

Mr. E. R. Ives, B. A. Ditto Ditto

Mr. J. S. Rees, Assist. Prof. of Mathematics.

Baboo Peary C. Sircar, Offg. Assist. Prof. of History.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjee, Assist. Prof. of Sanscrit.

Law Department.

Mr. H. C. Marindin, Professor of English Law.

Mr. T. D. Ingram, Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law.

C. E. Department.

Mr. S. Lobb, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. M. H. Ormsby, C. E., LL. B., Offg. Professor of Civil Engineering.

Mr. J. M. Scott, C. E., B. A., Assist. Prof. of C. Eng.

Mr. C. Grant, Drawing Master.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED 1857

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck, in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free Students and paying Students. The number of free Students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying Students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15, and 5 Rs. per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students; they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College Regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they

are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:

To *Students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at 12 Rupees a month,	168	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,.....	40	0	0
To Students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto,	64	0	0
Total, per mensem, ...Rs.	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to Students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose, according as may be found from time to time most

*For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c. of the holder, may be awarded to Students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards ditto. } With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards ditto. } With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medical Wards 3 months. Surgical do. do., Eye Infirmary ditto. Outdoor Dispensary do. } With Clinl. Lectures and Clinl. Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India and is as follows.

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica, Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery Dissection of Surgical Regions.
	Hospital attendance.	
	Medical Wards, 4 months Surgical Wards, 4 months. Outdoor Dispensary, 4 months	Medical Wards, 6 months. Surgical Wards, 6 months.

3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor.

4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed, instead of the Urdu, as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice, instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Officiating Principal,	C. R. Francis, M. B.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of the Museum,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery,	S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.
1st Demonstrator of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilmadhub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto ditto.	Sub.Asst. Surgeon, Juggobundoo Bose, M. D.
Professor of Botany,	T. Anderson, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica,	S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Professor of Medicine,	C. R. Francis, M B.
Professor of Surgery,	J. Fayrer, M. D., F. R. C. S.
Professor of Midwifery,	D. B. Smith, M. D. (offg.)
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	C. T. O. Woodford, M. D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,	N. C. Macnamara.
Professor of Dentistry,	J. P. Smith, M. D.
Professor of Hygiene, offg.	J. M. Cunningham, M. D.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tumiz Khan.
Teacher of Materia Medica,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Doorga Doss Kur.
Teacher of Medicine,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Prosono Coomar Mitter.
Teacher of Surgery,	Sub-Asst Surgeon, Ram Narain Doss.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.	*Secretaries.*
1835 M. J. Bramley.	1837 David Hare.
1856 J. McRae, M. D.	1841 F. J. Mouat, M. D.
1856 T W. Wilson, M. D	1854 E Goodeve, M. B.
1857 W. C. B. Eatwell, M. D.	1855 F. N. Macnamara M. D.
1860 S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S. (officiating.)	
1861 N. Chevers, M D.,	
1865 C. R. Francis, M. B., offg.	

Sanscrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824, for the encouragement of the study of the Sanscrit language and literature, and at first Sanscrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The Schooling fee is two Rupees per month. The upper students read the University Course. There are twenty senior Scholarships, varying from ten to twenty Rupees per month, and ten Junior Scholarships of eight Rupees each.

All the students, with the exception of the two last classes, learn Sanscrit and English.

A valuable Sanscrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of 600 Rupees for annum is chiefly applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanscrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

ENGLISH.

Principal, ... Baboo Prosono Coomar Surbadhicarry.
Head Master,... „ Kaliprasono Chatterjee.
Second ditto, ... „ Tarinechurn Chatterjee.
Third ditto, ... „ DwarkaNath Bhuttacharjee, B.A.
Fourth ditto.... „ Dino Nath Mookerjee, B. A.
And two other English Masters.

SANSCRIT.

Professor of Philosophy, Joynarayan Tarkapanchanana.
Ditto of Law, ... Bharatchandra Siromani.
Ditto of Rhetoric, ... Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna.
Ditto of Literature, ... Dwarkanath Vidyabhushana.
Ditto of Grammar, ... Taranath Tarkabachuspati.
And eight other Grammar Pundits.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mohammed Moshim, a wealthy Mahommedan gentleman who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 861,100. This fund was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindari that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Moshim's Legacy. Another source of increase to the College endowment has been the accumulation of unexpected income, so that at present it yields not less than Rs. 51,000 per annum.

The College consists of three departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 4 for all others. In the Law Department, the fee is Rs. 2 per mensem.

Scholarships.

In 1846 a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Rance Kuttiannee, a large landed proprietress for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindary Scholarship.

Two Junior Scholarships of 8 rupees per mensem are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy Zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

D. C. Smyth, Esq.
Maharaj Dhiraj Matab Chunder Bahadoor.
Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore.
" Cally Nath Moonshee.
" Pran Chunder Roy
" Sree Narayan Chowdry.
" Ram Narain Mookerjee.

Besides these, there are several Government Scholarships belonging to the Mudressa or Arabic Department.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

COLLEGE.

R. Thwaytes, B. A., ...	Principal.
Baboo Eshan Chunder Banerjee,	Professor.
C. W. V. Bradford, M. A., ...	Professor.
Baboo Troylokho Nath Mitter, M. A. and B. L.	Law Lecturer.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Gupto,...	Asst. Professor of Sanscrit and Bengali
Gobind Chunder Seromonee, ...	Head Pundit.

Arabic Department.

Vacant, ...	Head Moulvee.
Moulvee Mohomed Mussaqim,...	2nd Moulvee.

Two Arabic Teachers (Moulvees).

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. Brennand, Principal.
G. Bellett, M. A., Professor.
C. Martin, B. A., Professor.
Shomanath Mookerjee, Assistant Professor.
Opendronath Mitter, M. A. & B. L., Law Lecturer.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government, in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

The College building is a noble edifice, standing upon 3 beegahs of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected, at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Rani Surnomoye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—Alfred Smith, M. A.

Professor,—W. Masters.

Head Master,—R. Parry.

2nd ditto,—Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt.

Nine native teachers and two Pundits.

Lecturer in Law, Prosunno Coomar Bose, M. A. and B. L.

PRINCIPALS.

1845 Captain D. L Richardson.
1846 Marcus Gustavus Hochfort.
1855 Edward Lodge, B. A.
1857 James Graves, M. A. (officiating).
1857 Leonidas Clint, B. A.
1858 Alfred Smith, M. A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College, founded in 1853, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. A building is in course of erection, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon, the Lieutenant-Governor, on Wednesday the 29th July, 1863.

The College is open to all classes of the community. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4, and in the Law Department of Rs. 2.

Any Student who has passed the University Entrance Examination or who passes an examination at the College of the same standard, is admissible.

Annual prizes to the amount of Rs 150 are given by Government, and the Native community usually contribute from three to four hundred rupees more.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Robert Hand.

Head Master, David Carnduff.

Lecturer in Law, Baboo Gooroo Doss Banerjee, M. A. and B. L.

Asst. Profr. of Sanscrit and Bengali, Ram Guti Shurma.

Second Master, Hurry Doss Ghose.

Eleven Assistant English Teachers and three Pundits.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, in Science, History, English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanscrit, Hindi and Bengali.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

J. K. Rogers,.....Professor.

J. Behrendt, ...Head Master.

L. F. LeFeüvre, ...2nd Master.

T. P. Manuel, ...3rd Master.

Denesh Chunder Roy, B. A. 4th Master.

Choto Ram, ...Asst. Profr. of Sanscrit.

Eight Junior English Masters, four Moulvees, and two Pundits (Hindi and Bengali).

Law Department.

Nobin Chunder Dey, B. A. and B. L. Law Lecturer.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4, and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution.

It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach, principally, Hindee and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Leela[illegible]), and to have instruction in Sanscrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanscrit, Hindee, Persian, and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously, and more than two-thirds of the whole received stipendiary allowances

Subsequently, in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal, and containing (1862) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindee.

ENDOWMENTS, &c.

This College is endowed by a fund in the districts of Agra and Allyghur, amounting to about a lakh and a half

of rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, (who held his jagir, under Educational services, from a late Rajah of Gwalior); the interest of which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees. To this have been added, from time to time, by Government, additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c., both sources of revenue amounting annually to about 35,000 Rupees. There are also Scholarships endowed by various private benefactors, amounting to one hundred Rupees a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal—K. Deighton, B. A.

Officiating Professor of Literature and History.—R. A. Lloyd, B. A.

Professor of Mathematics.—*(Vacant.)*

Head Master.—S. E. Marston.

FEES.

The fees of Students vary with the income of the parents. Those whose monthly income is Rs. 100, pay Rs. 5; those who have Rs. 70, pay Rs. 3; and those who have only Rs. 30, pay one Rupee: all incomes under Rs. 30 are charged 8 annas per month. An Entrance fee of 2 Rupees is paid by all.

Queen's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Benares Sanscrit College was founded by Government in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830, an English Institu-

tion was established, distinct from the Sanscrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

MONTHLY AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

English Scholarships, ...	Rs.	365	0	0
Sanscrit ditto, ...		113	0	0
Anglo-Sanscrit ditto, ...		185	0	0
Total Rupees,		663	0	0

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English Department.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M. A., Principal.
E. E. Rogers, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
D. Tresham, Lecturer in Chemistry (temporary).
Kali Nath Mozoomdar, ditto Physiology (temporary).
E. H. H. Goulding, Head Master.
E. R. Watts, Supernumerary Master.
A. S. Phillips, B A Assistant ditto.
C. S. Platts, Assistant to Principal.
Sixteen Native Masters.

Sanscrit Department.

H. Kern, Ph. D., Anglo-Sanscrit Professor.
Pramada Doss Mittra, Assistant ditto.
Thirteen Pundits.
Two English Teachers.

FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS and PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.
John Muir, C. S.
Major Thoresby.
Rev. A. W. Wallis, M. A.
James R. Ballantyne, LL. D.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces. It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The average number of pupils attending the College in 1864 was 329.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of Entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies from eight annas to five Rupees according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys. Seven senior and seventeen junior Scholarships, were gained by pupils in the Departmental and University Examinations of 1863.

The Boarding house for district students under the charge of Pundit Kedar Nath, accommodates 60 lads.

A new large and handsome building has been erected, with the view of furnishing a comfortable home and careful superintendence for the sons of native gentlemen studying at the College.

COLLEGE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. Templeton,—Principal.

E. Constable, M. A —Mathematical Professor.

J. Graves,—Head Master

Sixteen junior Masters and teachers.

Saugor School.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Instruction in languages is given in English, Urdu and Hindi,—the first of which is compulsory on all students.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Nine Government scholarships, of the annual aggregate value of Rs. 360.

FEES.

The fees are regulated by the income of the parents; and range from 4 annas a month upwards for each student.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, ...	G. Wiggins.
Second Master, ...	W. H. Bachman.
Assistant Master, ...	J. H. Firth.
Head Pundit, ...	Beharilal.
Head Moulvee, ...	Khalilullah.

And seven junior English and Vernacular Masters.

Ajmere Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This Institution, after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851, under the management of the late Dr. Buch, who was subsequently appointed to the Principalship of the College at Bareilly. In 1861 it was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School.

FEES.

Students are admitted on the payment of an Entrance fee, equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents' incomes may be rated.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The only endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from

His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore is distributed into 12 junior scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the school are an Observatory, which is used for giving instruction in practical Astronomy, and a Lithographic Press A well supplied library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Col. Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the school.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J F. Goulding, Superintendent.

J Statham, Head Master.

Pundit Amoluk Chund, teacher of Mathematics and 2nd English Master.

Vacant 1st Persian Teacher.

Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Hindi Teacher.

Ten assistant Teachers.

Queen's College, Colombo, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1859.

This Institution was founded, under the name of the Colombo Academy in the year 1836, during the government of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and is supported by the Government of Ceylon, who pay all the salaries and other necessary expences; these are in part repaid by the fees received from the students, which vary from £1-15 annually, in the lowest classes, to £7-10 in the highest.

The only endowment is the "Turnour Prize," which was instituted in 1843, from a fund raised for the purpose of testifying respect for the memory of the late Hon'ble George Turnour, at which time the following resolution was passed by the subscribers.

"That the interest of the money raised (£190) be devoted to give one prize yearly in the Colombo Academy to the most advanced and best conducted scholars; that the sum so awarded be called 'The Turnour Prize,' and be placed under such regulations as the Central School Commission may establish."

In the year 1861, a Resolution was passed by the Central School Commission of Ceylon, establishing seven Queen's Scholarships in connexion with Queen's College; three being junior Scholarships, of the value of £12 per annum, tenable for three years by students in the Upper School of the Academy, to be awarded to the best answerers at the annual competitive Examinations open to all Candidates; and four being senior Scholarships, of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years by students in Queen's College, Colombo, one to be awarded each year to that student who, at the University Entrance Examination shall stand first of the Ceylon candidates in the order of merit in the first division.

The Colombo Academy was, for many years, the only Institution in the Island, with the exception of one supported by the American Board of Missions at Batticotta near Jaffna, which professed to give a liberal education to its alumni. Several of its former students have filled and are now filling high offices on the Bench of the Supreme Court, in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Ceylon, and in other important positions.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1836 Rev. Joseph Marsh.
1838 Rev. John Fearby Haslam, A. M., Cambridge.
1842 Rev. Barcroft Boake, A. B., T. C. D.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.

Rev. Barcroft Boake, A. B., T.C.D.

Professors.

John Henry Marsh, Edinburgh.
G. S. Steward, M. A., Ch. Ch. Ox.

Assistants.

Edwin Ludovici.
Daniel Gogerly.
John Perera.
— Jansz.
Gabriel Fernando.
Adrian de Zoysa.
Marcellus Perera.
Egbert Ludikens.
— Fritsz.
Vincent Siding.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton, primarily as an aid to evangelistic work ; which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists, or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830, the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students, not intended for clerical or educational work.

FOUNDATION.

One fellowship, founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships, founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding, and tuition, free of charge.

TRUSTEES.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign part.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

MEMBERS.

W. Kay, D.D., *Principal.*
T. Skelton, M. A. *Senior Professor.*
Krishna Mohan Banerjea,† *Second Professor.*

PRINCIPALS.

1821 William Hodge Mill.
1841 George Udny Withers.
1849 William Kay.

Doveton College.

(FOUNDED, 1855.)

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education.—In 1855 a legacy of two lakhs and 30,000 Rupees, was bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Captain John Doveton.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Two scholarships varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month, are annually given to the two students who pass

* Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

† Member of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service.

highest in the First division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts. The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight. If held along with a Government Scholarship, its amount is deducted from the above sums Each scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

VISITOR.

LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—G. Livesay.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Theology, Philosophy and Logic, J Sime, B. A., Principal.
English Literature, History and Physiology, H. Roberts.
Classics and English Literature, M. J. White, M. A.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. A Morgan.
1855 George Smith.
1856 J. W McCrindle, M A.
1866 J. Sime, B. A.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President

FOUNDATION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

1. *Foundation*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships.*—Two scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Course of Study.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

List of Rectors.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M. A.
1849 Rev. S. Slater.
1852 Rev. H. Sells.
1852 Rev. J. Richards, M. A.

1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B. C. L.
1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M. A.
1862 Rev. F. C. Cardew, M. A.
1864 Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

PATRON.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Visitors.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.
The Rev. the Principal of the Bishop's College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector, Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

Divinity and Classics, Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

History and English Literature, R. Boycott, Cheltenham Training College.

Mathematics, G. H. Simmons, Cheltenham Training College.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youth under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College Department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanscrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years, the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred and fifty belong to the College department.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 Rupees per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed prizes:—The Hawkins gold medal of Rs. 100 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general scholarship and

regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for especial exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Superintendent.
" K. S. Macdonald, M. A.
" John D. Don.
" W. Robson, M. D.
Mr. John Ruther.
" Kalicharan Banerjee, M. A.
" Eshan Chandra Ghose.
" Umesh Chunder Chatterjea.
" Banimadub Pal, B. A.
" Krishna Chandra Das, B. A.
" Dhone Kristo Ghose, B. A.
" Brajanath Sarma, with upwards of 20 native Teachers and Pundits in the School Department.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France, and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government of the Supreme Court.

GOVERNORS.

The Governor-General, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

FOUNDATION BOYS.

The Governors from time to time select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836. It is divided into two departments, College and School. The Educational Staff consists of a Principal, a Head Master, and five assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing and Music Masters and a Pundit.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College Department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Two Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for two years, one in the College Department of Rs. 20 a month, one in the 1st class of the school, of Rs. 16.

ACTING GOVERNORS.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.
The Hon'ble G. Campbell.
The Ven. Archdeacon Pratt.
The Rev. J. C. Herdman.
Secretary and Medical Officer, F.-N. Macnamara, M. D.

PRINCIPALS.

1844 A. M W. Christopher, B. A.
1848 H. Woodrow, M. A.
1854 W. S. Atkinson, M. A
1860 L. Ewbank, M. A.
1862 C. W. Hatten, B. A.

Head Master.

J. T. D. Cameron, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

Assistant Masters.

J Thurlow, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

G. Davis. H. Gick. J Hodges. E. R. Forbes. Drawing Master, C. Augier. Surveying Master, T. A. Jones. Music Master, G. B Lissent. Pundit, Ramnarain Mookerjee.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and fourteen class-rooms, was first opened.

It is supported by the funds of the London Missionary Society, by voluntary contributions, and by fees. The fees vary from one rupee in the highest classes to eight annas in the lowest. The number of students and scholars amounts to 600. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 170 boys.

The Institution is intended to give a thoroughly good secular and Christian education in English and Bengali. The course of study comprehends English, Indian and General History; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mathematics; Bengali Grammar and Literature; Sanscrit Grammar; Christian Evidences, and English Literature. Besides the general department, there is, connected with the Institution, a theological class for training Christian natives for Missionary work.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. W. Johnson, B. A., Principal.
Rev. E. Storrow.
Rev. Surjo Kumar Ghose.
Mr. A. H. Joyce.
Sixteen native teachers and one pundit.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January, 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as in the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of study is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is generally required before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars, at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. H. Depelchin, Rector.
Rev. L. Veys, Prefect of Studies.
Rev. Charles de Pennaranda, Prefect of Discipline.

Professors and Masters.

Rev. J. Carbonelle, Ph. D.
Rev. F. Carette.
Rev. J. Carvan.
Rev. J. Devos.
Rev. H. Everard.
Rev. J. Hicberding.
Rev. H. Shea.
Rev. A. Stockman.
Rev. H. Vanderstuyft.
Rev. A. Brisack.
Rev. J. Henry.
Rev. B. Larcher.
Rev. E. Hent.
Mr. P. Cauty.
Mr. E. Coutto.

Mr. J. Hyland.
Moonshee, Wahed Khan.
Pundit, Gopal Chunder Ghose.
Drawing Master, Mr. Bennett.
Music Masters,..... { Mr. Desterbecq. Rev. B Larcher.
Sub-prefects, ... { F. Coremans. A. Eeckman. A. Koppes. D. Vandamme.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818, under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Rev. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman and W. Ward, who together with Col. Trefling, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council

In 1821, it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the northwest of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this charter was confirmed, at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the

operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by two European Professors and a European Superintendent of the lower school, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College department is about *thirty*, in the school *five hundred*.

The interest of funds raised by Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths, connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding School for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about 40 Rs. monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity,

The present members of the Council are J. C. Marshmen, Esq., M. Townsend, Esq. M. Wylie, Esq. Revs. J. Sale and J. Trafford ; Secretary, Rev. W. Sampson.

The education is conducted by the Rev. J. Trafford, A. M. Principal, Rev. W. Sampson, Professor of Mathematics, and E. Dakin, Esq., Head Master of the school.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This College was established in 1850, in connection with the mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853; and at the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, the number of students on the rolls had reached 330 under the able superintendence of the Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A. the first Principal.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed theological scholarships, founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who shew themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

4. A scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at

least, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

FEES.

Every student is required to pay entrance and schooling fees, ranging from 4 annas to Rs. 3 per month, according to the income of his parent or guardian.

PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A.
1858 Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A.
1861 Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
1863 Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A. The Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A., ex-principal, although he has declined for the future the responsible charge of the College, still continues to assist in giving instruction in various branches of study.

Head Master, R. J. Bell, Esq.

ENGLISH TEACHERS.

Mr. Williams.
Baboo Harry Churn Chuckerbutty.
Baboo Hira Lal.
Baboo Muttra Das, and others,

URDU, PERSIAN AND ARABIC TEACHERS.

Moonshee Kamer Uldin.
" Nur Allah, and others.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was foundod in the year 1818 by Rajah Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rupees 200, increased by Government to Rupees 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association for the time being trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History and Religion."

In 1853, the spacious school room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Thomason,	Rs.	102
Vankatacharya's,		260
Munshi Situl Sing's		200
Rajah Sutt Churn Ghosal's,		160

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M. A.,	*Principal.*
Rev. James Erhardt,	*Vice-Principal.*
Rev. W. Hooper, M. A.,	*Sanscrit Lecturer.*
Baboo Timothy Luther,	*Head Master.*

Nine English Teachers and eighteen Teachers for the Classical and Vernacular Languages of India.

St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded by Bishop Chapman, in 1851, and consists of two parts: the College and Collegiate School.

The College instruction comprehends two courses of study: one adapted to those who desire a general

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English school in the Province.

In the College department there are two classes; in the first of which there are eight students, and in the second six, all of whom have passed the Entrance Examination Of these one is a Musulman, four are Christians and nine are Hindus

The four religions represented in the school are the Hindu, Musulman, Sikh and Christian. The greater part being Hindus The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The Instructive Staff consists of the Rev. J. Newton, M. A., the Rev. C. D Forman, M. A., Principal, J. Newton, Jr., M. D., Mr. G. D. Maitra, Head Master, and fourteen other Teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This Institution was established at the beginning of the present year (1865), in connection with the Church Missionary Society, and is open to all matriculated students of the University

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for the First Arts and B A. Examinations, with the addition of the Bible and Christian Evidences.

The monthly fee required for each student is at present Rs. 2, with an admission fee of Rs. 2

An endowment has been provided by the liberality of the friends of native education in England sufficient to maintain four Theological Scholarships, two of rupees 10 per month, and two of rupees 5, intended to encourage the study of Moral Philosophy and History in connection with revealed truth. The elections to these Scholarships take place annually.

Scholarships to the extent of about Rs. 50, and tenable for a month, are also given to those students who stand highest in the monthly Examinations.

The instructive staff of the College is as follows :—

The Rev. J. Barton, M. A , Principal.

The Rev. J. Welland, B. A.

The Rev. E. C. Stuart, B. A

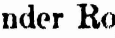
The Rev. S. Dyson.

Baboo Prosunno Chunder Roy, M. A.

Baboo Tara Churn Chatterjee.

Pundit Ramnarain Vidyaratna.

The management of the College is vested in a Board of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President; and the Missionaries attached to the College are mainly supported, as its name indicates, by the Cathedral Church Mission Fund, made over to the Church Missionary Society in 1857 by the late Bishop Wilson, by whom the Fund was originated



VII.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1865.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiners, { Rev. J. S. Beaumont.
Mr. J. T. D. Cameron.

1. Paraphrase one of the following passages, and give a general analysis of the same:—

A.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue;
Thus, with delight, we linger to survey
The promised joys of life's unmeasured way;
Thus, from afar, each dim-discovered scene
More pleasing seems than all the past hath been,
And every form, that fancy can repair
From dark oblivion, glows divinely there.

B.

Cease, every joy, to glimmer on my mind;
But leave, oh! leave the light of hope behind!
What though my winged hours of bliss have been,
Like angels' visits, few and far between,
Her musing mood shall every pang appease
And charm—when pleasures lose their power to please.

(a) In what metre are the above extracts composed? Scan the last line of extract A, dividing feet, and marking accented syllables.

(b) Parse fully the following words '*it*,' '*lends*,' '*afar*,' '*than*,' '*that*.'

(c) What was the original form of the word '*it*?' Account for the final *t*. Give a short history of '*its*'.

(d) What well known alliteration occurs in the second extract? and to whom was Campbell possibly indebted for the beautiful simile?

(e) Give the derivation of '*survey*,' '*scene*,' '*oblivion*,' '*between*.'

2. Explain the classical, historical, and other allusions in the italicized words of the following passages:—

(a) The *Aonian Muses* say.

(b) Thus, while *Elijah's burning wheels* prepare, &c. &c.

(c) And such thy strength-inspiring aid that bore
The hardy *Byron*, &c.

(d) And like the *trembling Hebrew*, &c.

3. Triumphal arch, that fillest the sky
When storms prepare to part,
I ask not proud philosophy
To teach me what thou art.

When science from creation's face
Enchantment's veil withdraws,
What lovely visions yield their place
To cold material laws!

When o'er the green undeluged earth
Heav'n's covenant thou didst shine,
How came the world's grey fathers forth,
To watch thy sacred sign!

(*a*) State the metre of this poem, and scan the first and second lines of the third stanza

(*b*) Show the appropriateness of the word '*triumphal*.'

(*c*) What is the sense of '*to part?*' Quote a line from a well known poem, in which the word is used in the same sense.

(*d*) Paraphrase the second stanza, and give a general analysis of it, quoting a passage from any other English poet who, writing of the rainbow, expresses a different opinion from Campbell.

(*e*) Does the prefix *un* in '*undeluged*' fully convey the writer's meaning? Give the sense in full.

(*f*) Who are meant by the "world's grey fathers?" Whence did Campbell most probably obtain the expression?

4. Still to new scenes my wandering muse retires,
And the dumb show of breathing rocks admires;
Where the smooth chisel all its force has shown,
And softened into flesh the rugged stone.
In solemn silence a majestic band,
Heroes and gods, and Roman consuls stand,
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties renown,
And emperors in Parian marble frown;
While the bright dames, to whom they humble sued,
Still show the charms that their proud hearts subdued.

(*a*) Write the above with the words placed in prose order, but without altering any words.

(*b*) Explain the fourth line.

(*c*) What words have their parts of speech altered by poetic license?

(*d*) Which of the Fine Arts does the passage describe? What ancient nation excelled in its cultivation? Name the individuals of eminence in it? Name the Englishmen who have taken a lead in it in the present century?

5. May I but meet thee on that peaceful shore.
The parting word shall pass my lips no more!
Thy maidens, grieved themselves at my concern,
Oft gave me promise of thy quick return.

(*a*) With what event were those lines connected?

(*b*) Parse *but* and 'meet.'

(*c*) What was the "parting word?"

(*d*) Explain the last line.

6. Thee, goddess, thee Britannia's isle adores;
How oft has she exhausted all her stores!
How oft in fields of death thy presence sought!
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought.

(*a*) What goddess is addressed?

(*b*) Name two verbs in the passage, of Latin origin, and give the meanings of their prefixes and roots.

7. Write a short biographical sketch of Thomas Campbell, of Addison, or of Cowper. Name the principal poems of each of them.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiners, { MR. R. PARRY. / MR. H. ROBERTS.

1. We are not now speaking of *such* lucky discoveries *as* mere chance has sometimes suggested, even to the most inattentive understandings. *How far* we are indebted to this source for many of those ordinary arts, the origin of which is lost in antiquity and fable, *it* would not be very easy to determine. The accounts relating to such subjects have been principally handed down to us by poetry and popular tradition, *both which* are lovers of the mysterious and the marvellous. *Hence there* is reason to believe *that* they are *much too*

full of those wonders which strike an unenlightened fancy; and that, *instead of* the slow and successive efforts by which the arts *in question* were actually discovered and improved, there has been substituted, *in many cases*, the *more* dramatic incident of a sudden inspiration, *merely for the sake of effect.*

Paraphrase the above passage; parse the words, and specify the nature of the clauses in italics.

2. Explain the following:—

(*a*) Such allurement is there even in the veiled countenance of a new truth!

(*b*) Exhibiting the choice of Hercules in real life, and verifying the beautiful fiction of Prodicus.

(*c*) Duval jestingly told him that he should not have the seal, unless he could describe the *armorial bearings on it in correct heraldic phrase.*

(*d*) He obtained letters of naturalization in France.

(*e*) You cannot run that Greek verb through all the synopsis, and are blank at a page in Homer.

(*f*) With whom he served first for seven years *under his indenture,* and then for seven more *as a journeyman.*

3 (*a*) Who wrote the *King's Quhair?* Give the meaning of the title. What is said in commendation of that production?

(*b*) Of whose name was the Latin anagram formed, "*Himself a great library?*" Give a brief account of him.

4 (*a*) There are three purposes ( ) which languages may be studied independently ( ) their gratifying that general desire ( ) information ( ) makes both ( ) acquirement ( ) the possession ( ) all knowledge delightful.

(*b*) There are certain thieves who hang ( ) a student and ( ) daily destroy much ( ) might be ( ) great value ( ) him.

Punctuate the above sentences; supply the ellipses. What are the *three purposes* referred to in (*a*), and the *thieves* referred to in (*b*)?

5. Give instances from Craik's "Pursuit of Knowledge," of some very remarkable discoveries in art and science having been suggested by the most ordinary circumstances in life.

6. Explain the following:—

(*a*) All the doors were *on jar*.

(*b*) He rode *hard*.

(*c*) He played *me false*.

(*d*) "I was compelled to learn *by the violence of the time*."

And give the difference between *Not one*, and *No one*; He arrived *late*, and he arrived *lately*.

7. (*a*) Give six verbs that are used both as *transitive* and *intransitive*.

(*b*) What are *irregular*, *impersonal*, and *reflexive* verbs? Give two examples of each.

(*c*) Give the simplest rule for the use of *shall* and *will* in simple sentences.

8. (*a*) Give an example of the *direct* form of speech, and transform it into the *indirect* form. Distinguish also between the *regular* and the *inverted* order of sentences.

(*b*) Distinguish between *compound* and *complex* sentences; and also between *principal*, *subordinate*, and *co-ordinate* clauses.

9. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words:—*Laity*, *Satellite*, *Polyglot*, *Anagram*, *Epitaph*, *Surfeit*, *Talisman*, *Gymnosophists*, and give the plurals of *Cherub*, *Appendix*, *Penny*, *Genus*, and *Genius*.

10. Briefly describe the Feudal System. Explain *Crown-vassals*. *Franklins*. *Fiefs*.

VIRGIL'S GEORGICS, Book IV.

Examiner,—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1. Translate (with brief explanatory notes) :—

Sin autem ad pugnam exierint (nam sæpe duobus
Regibus incessit magno discordia motu),
Continuoque animos vulgi et trepidantia bello
Corda licet longe præsciscere; namque morantes
Martius ille æris rauci canor increpat, et vox
Auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum;
Tum trepidæ inter se coeunt, pennisque coruscant,
Spiculaque exacuunt rostris, aptantque lacertos,
Et circa regem atque ipsa ad prætoria densæ
Miscentur, magnisque vocant clamoribus hostem.
Ergo ubi ver nactæ sudum camposque patentes,
Erumpunt portis; concurritur: æthere in alto
Fit sonitus; magnum mixtæ glomerantur in orbem,
Præcipitesque cadunt; non densior aere grando,
Nec de concussâ tantum pluit illice glandis.
Ipsi per medias acies, insignibus alis,
Ingentes animos angusto in pectore versant,
Usque adeo obnixi non cedere, dum gravis aut hos,
Aut hos versa fugâ victor dare terga subegit.
Hi motus animorum atque hæc certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescunt.

2. Translate :—

Quos circum limus niger et deformis arundo
Cocyti, tardâque palus inamabilis undâ
Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coercet.
Quin ipsæ stupuere domus atque intima Leti
Tartara, cœruleosque implexæ crinibus angues
Eumenides; tenuitque inhians tria Cerberus ora,
Atque Ixionii vento rota constitit orbis.

Explain the mythological allusions in the above passage.

3. Translate and explain the following passages :—

(*a*) —— fessosque sopor suus occupat artus.

(*b*) Et manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis.

(*c*) Jamque ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras.

(*d*) Et custos furum atque avium cum falce saligná
Hellespontiaci servet tutela Priapi.

(*e*) Et qua Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi
Accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum,
Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis.

(*f*) Scis, Proteu, scis ipse ; neque est te fallere quidquam,
Sed tu desine velle.

(*g*) Placatam Eurydicen vitulâ venerabere cæsâ.

4. State precisely when quum takes the Indicative, and when the Subjunctive mood. Give illustrations of both uses.

5. Explain the scansion of the following lines :—

(*a*) Stellio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis.

(*b*) Non te nullius exercent numinis iræ.

(*c*) Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta.

(*d*) Atque Getæ, atque Hebrus et Actias Orithyia.

What compensation is made when the fifth foot of a hexameter is a spondee ?

6. Give the perfects and supines of—pango, pungo, tango, contingo, curro, cado, incido, tundo, scindo, demo, gemo, premo, colo, molo.

7. Translate into Latin Prose :—

(*a*) I fear that he will not come.

(*b*) He was smitten by Piso with an axe.

(*c*) Socrates was accustomed to say, that all men were eloquent enough on a subject which they understood.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner,—Rev. J. Ogilvie. M. A.

1. What is the character of Æmilius Scaurus, as recorded by Sallust? Are there any reasons for questioning the correctness of this character?

2. Translate the following passage, and answer the questions subjoined:—

Ea fuga, Jugurtha, impensius modo rebus suis diffidens, cum perfugis et parte equitatus in solitudines, dein Thalam pervenit, in oppidum magnum et opulentum, ubi plerique thesauri, filiorumque ejus multus pueritiæ cultus erat. Quæ postquam Metello comperta sunt, quamquam inter Thalam flumenque proximum, spatio millium quinquaginta, loca arida atque vasta esse cognoverat, tamen spe patrandi belli, si ejus oppidi potitus foret, omnes asperitates supervadere, ac naturam etiam vincere adgreditur. Igitur omnia jumenta sarcinis levari jubet, nisi frumento dierum decem; ceterum utres modo, et alia aquæ idonea portari. Præterea conquirit ex agris quam plurimum potest domiti pecoris; eoque imponit vasa cujusmodi, pleraque lignea, collecta ex tugurriis Numidarum.

(*a*) Parse—*diffidens, plerique, comperta, sunt, proximum, sarcinis, utres, conquirit, domiti, vasa.* Write the genitive and dative plural of this last word. (*b*). What is meant by *filiorum* here? (*c*). Account for the case of *oppidi.* In what other case might it have been? In what phrase is *potior* always construed with the genitive? What is the meaning of that phrase? (*d*). What is the derivation of *jumentum?* Distinguish between this word and *pecus.*

3. Translate:

At Marius, multis diebus et laboribus consumtis, anxius gerebere cum animo suo omitteretne inceptum quoniam, frustra erat, an fortunam opperiretur, qua sæpe prospere usus fuerat.

Quæ cum multos dies, noctes, æstuans agitaret, forte quidam Ligus ex cohortibus auxiliariis miles gregarius, castris aquatum egressus, haud procul ab latere castelli, quod aversum præliantibus erat, animum advertit inter saxa repentes cochleas, quarum cum unam atque alteram, deir plures, peteret, studio legendi paullatim prope ad summum montis egressus est. Et forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa paullulum modo prona, dein flexa, atque aucta in altitudinem, quo cuncta gignentium natura fert: cujus ramis modo, modo eminentibus saxis, nisus Ligus castelli planitiem perscribit quod cuncti Numidæ intenti præliantibus aderant.

4. Explain the following sentences:—

(*a*) Micipsæ mortui justa more regio fecerunt.

(*b*) Romani ubi intelligunt neque sibi perfugium esse, neque ab hoste copiam pugnandi fieri, et jam die vesper erat; adverso colle, sicuti præceptum fuerat, evadunt.

(*c*) Senatus ob ea feliciter acta dis immortalibus supplicia decernere.

5 Define the situation of *Adrumetum*, *Thera*, *Syrtes*, *Utica*, *Arpinum*, *Rhegium*, *Vaga*.

6. Explain the various ways in which the want of a perfect participle active is supplied in Latin Express in Latin in as many ways as you can:—"Having gained a great victory, Marius proceeded in triumph to Rome."

7. Translate into Latin —

Sallust informs us that in early life Jugurtha was remarkable for the vigour of his frame and the grace of his person; but, above all, that he was distinguished for his intellectual abilities. What sort of a person he afterwards became, may be stated in a very few words. It is evident that he was crafty, bold, and sanguinary; that he was a man of inexhaustible resources, but devoid of all scruples; in short as has justly been remarked, that he combined the subtilty of the

Carthaginian with the ferocity of the Moor. His end was a very miserable one. He was betrayed into the hands of the Romans, by whom he was thrown into prison, and there starved to death. This would appear to have taken place about the first of January in the hundred and fourth year before the commencement of the Christian era.

BENGALI.

Examiners, { BABOO GOPAL CHUNDER BANERJEA.
BABOO TARINY CHURN CHATTERJEA.

1. ইহাতে বৃদ্ধ কুপিত হইয়া কহিলেন "তুমি অলীক বাক্য কহিতেছ, আমি এস্থানে হঠাৎ উপস্থিত হই নাই, ধীরে ধীরে আগমন করিয়াছি এবং নগরের বহু দূরহইতে আমার পদার্পণের ধ্বনি রজনীযোগে তোমার কর্ণগত হইয়াছে, তাহা শুনিয়া তোমার অঙ্গ অবশ ও কেশ পলিত এবং চিত্ত বিকৃত হইয়াছে। অপর তুমি ইহাও জানিতা যে অধীশ্বরের শেষ দূত উপস্থিত হইবার পূর্ব্বে এই সকল লক্ষণ ঘটিয়া থাকে।"

Give in plain unmetaphorical language, the purport of the foregoing extract from the Raj Dut. What moral lesson do you derive from the tale?

2. এ শরীরের চর্ম্মমাত্রাচ্ছাদনে যে সৌন্দর্য্য সে কি, এবং তাহাতে যে উপাদেয়তাগুণ সেই বা কি, ইহার অনুসন্ধান করুন, ইতর লোকের মত কেবল বাহ্যদর্শী না হইয়া অন্তস্তত্ত্বদর্শী হউন।

Explain the above sentence.

3. Explain fully আশাই বৈতরণী নদী, giving a full mythological account of the river *Baitarani* (বৈতরণী).

4. Derive and explain the following words :—
সমন্বয়, সার্ব্বভৌম, ঔৎসুক্য, দোর্দণ্ড, আর্য্যাবর্ত্ত, অপ্রতিষ্ঠা, অনুরক্ত, আনয়ন, and কৌলীন্য.

5. In forming adjectives with বৎ and মৎ, to what nouns do you add the first and to what the last?

6. Make what corrections you think necessary in the following:—

উপরোক্ত বালকগণ সকলের শীলতা ও সৌন্দর্য্যতা প্রদর্শণ করিয়া রাজা চমৎকার হইলেন।

7. Translate into Bengali the following passage:—

Socrates was born in the year 468 B. C., in the immediate neighbourhood of Athens. His father was a sculptor, and he was brought up to, and for some time practised, the same profession. His mother was a midwife. Thus his station in life was humble, but his family was of genuine Attic descent. He was married to Xantippe, by whom he had three sons. His physical constitution was healthy, robust, and wonderfully enduring. Indifferent alike to heat and cold, the same scanty and homely clothing sufficed him both in summer and winter. He was moderate in his diet, yet on occasions of festival he could drink more wine than any other man, without being intoxicated. It was a principle with him to contract his wants as much as possible; for he had a maxim that to want nothing belonged only to the gods, and to want as little as possible was the nearest approach to divine nature.

BENGALI.

Examiners, { Rev. Lall Behari De.
Rev. Soorjo Coomar Ghose.

অপর সিপিওর নাম এক্ষণে এমত বাহুল্যরূপে বিখ্যাত হইল যে তাঁহার বয়ঃক্রমের অত্যল্পতা সত্ত্বেও রোমানেরা তাঁহাকে কন্সল করিয়া কার্থেজিনদের বিরুদ্ধে পাঠাইলেন। তিনি সে নগর অধিকার করিয়া সদ্য ধ্বংস করিলেন—তাহাতে এমত অসংখ্য লোকের জীবন নষ্ট হয় যে মনে করিলে অত্যন্ত বিষাদ জন্মে, আবাল বৃদ্ধ বনিতা অনেকেই হত হইল, এবং সমস্ত গৃহে অগ্নি সংযোগ করাতে সমুদয় নগর প্রজ্বলিত হইয়া উঠিল। কার্থেজ

এক কালে যাহা পরাক্রান্ত নগর ছিল, অতএব তাহার জ্বলন দেখিয়া সিপিও অশ্রুপাত করিলেন, এমত শোকান্বিত বিষয়ের দর্শনে ত্রয় নগরের বিনাশ তাঁহার স্মরণে আইল—অতএব হোমার মহাশয়ের ইলিয়াদ গ্রন্থের ৬ অধ্যায়ে হেক্টরোক্ত এই বচন উচ্চারণ করিতে লাগিলেন।

আসিতেছে কাল দিন শুনহ নিশ্চয়।
পুণ্য ধাম ত্রয় যদা পাইবে অত্যয়॥
পঞ্চত্ব পাইবে তদা মহাশূর রাজা।
শমন ভবনে যাবে প্রায়ামের প্রজা॥

1. Paraphrase the above four verses into Bengali prose.
2. Give the roots of the words হত, সংযোগ, শোক, দর্শন, বিনাশ, স্মরণ, and উচ্চারণ.
3 What abstract nouns are derived from কবি and শূর?
4. Give the meanings of অত্যয়, পঞ্চত্ব, শমন, and অশ্রু.
5. Translate the following passage into English :—

ফালিসিদের সহিত যুদ্ধকালীন কমিলস যেমত রণকুশল-প্রতাপ প্রযুক্ত যশোভাজন হইয়াছিলেন তেমনি আবার স্বীয় বীরধর্ম্ম প্রকাশ করিয়া তদপেক্ষা অধিক নামোজ্জ্বল করিয়াছিলেন, ফালিসির গ্রীক দেশীয় নিয়মানুসারে দেশের সমস্ত বালককে এক জন রাজকীয় অধ্যাপকের হস্তে শিক্ষার্থ সমর্পণ করিত, তাঁহার শাসনে তাহারা নানা প্রকার সদুপদেশ পাইত এবং শারীরিক কুশলের নিমিত্ত গ্রাম পর্য্যটনাদি ব্যায়ামও করিত—অতএব রোমান সৈন্য প্রাচীরের বাহিরে যুদ্ধার্থে রহিয়াছে এমত সময়ে ঐ নাগরিক অধ্যাপক প্রধান ২ পৌরজনেরদের বালকদিগকে ভুলাইয়া একেবারে কমিলসের শিবিরে লইয়া গিয়া তাঁহার হস্তে সমর্পণ করিয়া কহিল, দেখুন, এই বালকগণকে আপনকার হস্তসাৎ করাতে নগর পর্য্যন্ত দান করা হইল।—কমিলস এমত অবিশ্বাসি শিক্ষকাধমের কথা শুনিয়া বিরক্ত হইয়া বালকদের হস্তে এক ২ বেত্র দিয়া ঐ পাষণ্ড অধ্যাপককে বেত্রাঘাত করিতে ২ নগরে লইয়া যাইতে আজ্ঞা দিলেন। ফালিসিরা বিপক্ষের এমত সৌজন্য দেখিয়া আপনারাই রোমানদের শরণাগত হইয়া কহিল

"আমরা অস্ত্র শস্ত্রের বলেতে পরাভূত না হইয়া তোমাদের ধর্ম্মের বলদ্বারা পরাজিত হইলাম।"

6. Analyse the words তদপেক্ষা, নামোজ্জ্বল, সদুপদেশ, and বেদাগাত.

7. In what *samás* are যুদ্ধকাল, রণকুশল-প্রতাপ, and যশোভাজন?

8. How have the adjectives রাজকীয়, নাগরিক, and অবিশ্বাস্য, been formed from their respective nouns?

9. Write a short Essay on পার্থিব সৌভাগ্যের অস্থৈর্য্য.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerje

1. Translate the following passage into English.

योद्धुं निर्गत्य विन्ध्यादभवदभिमुखस्तत्क्षणं दिग्विभागान्
विन्ध्येनैवापरेण द्विपपतिपृतनापीडबन्धेन बन्धन्
वेगादाशाग्निमुच्चैश्च समदगजोत्पिष्टपत्तिर्निपत्य
प्रत्यायाद्दाक्षिणात्यैर्द्विगुणितरभसस्तं रणगवान् क्षणेन।
अस्तव्यस्तशिरस्त्रशस्त्रकवचैः क्षत्रोत्तमाङ्कं क्षणं
व्यूढाश्वक्सरिति स्वनत्प्रहरणं वर्म्मोद्दमद्धक्रिनि
आकर्ण्याजिमुखे सकोशलपतिर्भग्ने प्रधाने बले

2. To what conjugations do योद्धुं बन्धन् व्यूढ आकर्ण्य belong? Give their imperative 2d person singular, and their 2nd or and 3rd Preterite or 3rd person singular. Parse तं in the 4th line.

3. Give the derivations of द्विप and शिरस्त्र, and explain the compound समदगजोत्पिष्टपत्तिः।

4. Paraphrase in Sanscrit prose the following passages:

आरक्तं शैलशिखरं त्वद्दनापहृतकान्तिसर्व्वस्वः
फूत्कृत्य मिवार्द्धकरः स्थितः पुरस्तान्निशानाथः।

आताम्रतामुपनयामि विलक्ष एष
लाक्षाकृतां चरणयोस्तव देवि मूर्ध्ना ;
कोपोपरागजनितान्तु मुखेन्दुबिम्बे
हर्तुं क्षमो यदि परं करुणा त्वयि स्यात् ।
अक्षमक्षमतिमात्रं साहसनामुना ते
त्वरितमयि विमुञ्च त्वं लतापाशमेनं
चलितमपि निरोद्धुं जीवितं जीवितेशे
त्वयमिह मम कण्ठ बाहुपाशं निधेहि ।

5. Parse जीवितेशे. Give the perfect passive participle of निधेहि, also its 3rd Preterite 3rd person singular.

6. Render the following passage into Sanscrit :

अज्जो ; कधं एस भट्टा । सहर्षमात्मगतं । जं सच्चं, एदं पेक्खिअ ; पुणोवि मे जीविदाहिलासो सम्वुत्तो ; अहवा एदं पेक्खिअ, कदत्था भविअ, सुहेण अप्पाणं उव्वन्धिअ जीविदं परिच्चइस्सं । प्रकाशं । मुद्धदु भं भट्टा ; पराहीणा क्खु अअं जणो ण उणं ईदिसं अवसरं मरिदुं पावेदि ; तुमंपि देवीए मा अप्पाणं अवराहिणं करेसि ॥

7. What is the meaning of बलानि भग्नानि in the following passage.

अस्मदीयान्यपि बलानि भग्नानि

8. Translate the following Sanscrit passage into English :

अथ वायसस्तेन मित्रेण सह चित्रालापकथासुखेन तस्य सरसः समीपं ययौ । ततो मत्स्यरो दूरादेव लघुपतनक्रमाज्ञात्वा उत्थाय यथोचितमातिथ्यं विधाय मूषिकस्याप्यतिथिसत्कारं चकार । वायसोऽवदत् सखे मत्स्यर सविशेषपूजामस्मै विधेहि । यतोऽयं पुण्यकर्मणां धुरीणः कारणरत्नाकरो हिरण्यको नाम मूषिकराजः ।

9. Translate the following English passage into Sanscrit:

The King said he was a very old man, and would not leave Nuddea. The nobles and the brahmuns, instead of remaining to assist the aged Monarch, fled with their goods into Orissa. No preparation had been made to resist Bukhtiyar He marched with his army through Bengal, and approached Nuddea. On arriving near it, he left his troops in the woods and entered the city with only seventeen horsemen.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Paraphrase the following passage (in Sanscrit prose).

स विवेश पुरीं तया विना क्षणदापायशशाङ्कदर्शनः ।
परिवाहमिवावलोकयन् स्वमुचः पौरवधूमुखाम्बुषु ॥
अथ तं सवनाय दीक्षितः प्रणिधानादुरुहाश्रमस्थितः ।
अभिषङ्गजडं विजह्निवानिति शिष्येण किलान्वबोधयत् ॥
असमाप्तविधिर्यतोमुनिस्तव विद्वानपि तापकारणम् ।
न भवन्तमुपस्थितः स्वयं प्रकृतौ स्थापयितुं पथच्युतम् ॥
मयि तस्य सुहृत्त वर्त्तते लघुसन्देशपदा सरस्वती ।
शृणु विश्रुतसत्त्वसार तां हृदि चैनामुपधातुमर्हसि ॥
पुरुषस्य पदेष्वजन्मनः समतीतञ्च भवच्च भावि च ।
सहि निष्प्रतिघेन चक्षुषा त्रितयं ज्ञानमयेन पश्यति ॥

2. Parse विजह्निवान्, विद्वान्, वर्त्तते, शृणु, उपधातुं

3. Why is it the cerebral ण in प्रणिधानात्? Do prepositions having न always undergo that change under similar circumstances? Give the rule fully.

4. Is there any difference between स्तवीयं and त्रितयं ।

5. Translate the following passage into English.

सर्व्वत्र नोवार्त्तमवेहि राजन् नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानाम् ।
सूर्य्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा ॥
भक्तिः प्रतीच्येषु कुलोचिता ते पूर्व्वान् महाभाग तयातिशेषे ।
व्यतीतकालस्त्वहमभ्युपेतस्त्वामर्थिभावादिति मे विषादः ॥
शरीरमात्रेण नरेन्द्र तिष्ठन् आभासि तीर्थप्रतिपादितर्द्धिः ।
आरण्यकोपात्तफलप्रसूतिः स्तम्बेन नीवार इवावशिष्टः ॥
स्थाने भवानेकनराधिपः सन् अकिञ्चनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति ।
पर्य्यायपीतस्य सुरैर्हिमांशोः कलाक्षयः श्लाघ्यतरो हि दृष्टः ॥

6. Parse अतिशेषे ।

7. Give the roots of उपात्त, व्यनक्ति, तिष्ठन्, अवेहि, and their 3rd preterite in third person singular.

8. Give the meaning of नीवार and स्थाने, and say by what is आवरणाय governed?

विभावसुः सारथिनेव वायुना घनव्यपायेन गभस्तिमानिव ।
बभूव तेनातितरां सुदुःसहः कटप्रभेदेन करीव पार्थिवः ॥

9. Give the meaning of कटप्रभेदेन and explain the simile contained in this verse.

PERSIAN.—*Anwari Sohaili.*

Examiner.—MAJOR W. N. LEES.

1. Translate the following passage into English prose—

اگر شدزنه ه آفتاب دولت من که از افق عنایت پروردگاری
تبانست چون ماه در دعوای مقابله آید کاسته وناقص گردد *
و اگر بر ماهچهٔ چتر همایون همای آسای من که نمود ار سائبان
آسمان است مانند خورشید تیغ کشد عافیت زوال یابد * دمده
گفت ملك‌را فریفته نشاید بود بدانکه گوید او طعمهٔ من است
یا من برو غلبه مي توانم کرد * چه اگر بذات خویش مقاومت

نتواند بمدد کاري جمعے از یاران کار خود را پیش برد • و یا بزرق و مکر و دستان و غدر نقشها بر انگیزد

(*a*) What part of speech is تابان, and from what *masdar* does it come?

(*b*) Give the 2nd person singular of the present, aorist, and past tenses, and the imperative of the verb ازمودن

(*c*) Parse the sentence اگر بر ما هیچهٔ چتر هما یون هماي ساي من تیغ کشد

(*d*) How are diminutives formed in Persian?

(*e*) What kind of a verb is مي توانم کرد? Conjugate it.

2. Put into idiomatic Persian the following phrases.

He was *charged* with a crime.

His witnesses proved the charge *to be false*.

Her mother *will leave* on Friday next.

She would have left much property, *had* she lived longer.

They are *about to buy* my house.

Their money *has borne* good interest.

This coat *may be* mine, or it *may be* thine.

Which do you mean, the black, green, red, or yellow one?

They belong to neither the one nor the other of you.

PERSIAN.—*Gulistan.*

Examiner.—MAJOR W. N. LEES.

1. Translate the following passage into English prose:

گفتمش بر نخل خداوند ان نعمت و قوف نیافتهٔ الا بعلت گدائي . وگرنه . هرکه طمع یك سر نهاده . کریم و بخیلش یکي نماید • ضحك راند که زر چیست و گدا داند که ممسك کیست • گفتا . بتجریب آن همي گویم . که متعلقان بردر بدارند و شدیدان

نرگمارند تا بار عزیزان ندهند و دست جفا بر سیاهٔ صاحب تمیزان
نهند و گویند اینجا کس نیست - و بحقیقت راست گویند •

• انرا که عقل و همت و تدبیر و راے نیست •
• خوش گفت پرده دار که کس در سراے نیست •

(a) What is the ش in گفتمش and what the ة in نیافتهٔ in the first line?

(b) What is the meaning of بار دادن in the above passage, and what other meanings has the word بار in Persian?

(c) Distinguish accurately between the sense of the words عقل همت تدبیر راي, and, if you can, give a synonym for each in Urdu.

2. Translate the following passage into Persian prose:

In the year 1724, seeing that he had not long to live, he ordered his tomb to be built in a very magnificent style. He used every effort to procure for his grandson Sarfaraz Khan, the same high post which he had enjoyed; but the father of the youth, Shujah-ud-deen, the Governor of Orissa, counteracted his father-in-law's views, and endeavoured to obtain the Subahdaree himself. He succeeded in his efforts, by means of one of the principal ministers at Delhi, who was his friend, and procured the Emperor's grant of the office, whenever Murshid Kuli Khan should die."

3. How are comparatives and superlatives formed in Persian?

4. What is the rule when one noun governs another in the genitive case, the first in position ending in ا or و?

URDU—CAPT. FULLER'S SELECTIONS, PART I.

Examiner.—MAJOR W. N. LEES.

1. Translate the following passage into English prose:

آیا عمل مین تیغ سے تیرے وہ کار زار
دیکھا جسے نہ ترک فلک نے بروز گا

بے سر ہوئے ہین آج یہہ سرکش کہ گر نہال
خاک اُنکي پر ہو تو نہ ثمر لاوے شاخسار
سر چڑھ اسطرحکي نہ کہائي کہ تا بہ حشر
مدفون ہون جس زمین پہ تو وہان اُٹھہ سکے غبار
آتش غضب کي تو نے یہہ اُنکے فسردہ کي
تن مین نہین ہی قطرہ خون صورت شرار
نام اُنکا تیري تیغ نے معدوم یہہ کیا
نہ عف کرے ہی سگ ہي نہ عان راغ کوہسار
ایک خم تھا دل اُنہون کا پر از بادۂ غرور
تین اُسمین کر دیا نمک تیغ آبدار
تھا عزم یہہ ہرایک کا گاو یکے بیٹھہ ہم
تیغون کو کھینچ کھینچ کے قلقارین مار مار
آئے تھے وہ چنانچہ اسي طرح روز جنگ
پایا تھا جون دلون مین خیال اُنکے بے قرار
گاتے بجاتے ناچتے اور کودتے ہوئے
سائے مین جھنڈون کے صفین باندھہ بے شمار

(*a*) What legend is alluded to in the following *misra*?
نہ عف کرے ہی سگ ہي نہ عان راغ کوہسار

(*b*) What is the meaning of the pronoun یہہ in the first *misra*? and what the nominative to ہو in the second *misra* of the second couplet?

(*c*) What also are the nominatives to آئي تھے and پایا تھا in the second last couplet?

2 Conjugate in all the tenses of the indicative mood the verb کیا کرتا

3. How are feminines obtained from masculine nouns?

4 Express in correct and idiomatic Urdu, the following phrases.

1. Mohammad threw the ball over the wall, and Ali jumped over after it

2 Go to the thannah and wait there till I come.

3. He saw three white horses and then three black ones.

4 If I had spoken louder, he might have heard what I said better.

5 To go up the river against the stream, is more difficult than to come down with it.

6 To obtain the approbation of men is difficult; to deserve it is more difficult still.

URDU—CAPT. FULLER'S SELECTIONS, PART I.

Examiner.—MAJOR W. N. LEES.

1 Translate the following passage into English prose:

آپ کو خوب طرح معلوم هی که بعض آدمی سنجیده مزاج هوا کرتے هین اور بعض ظریف پر بیحیا آدمي بهت برا هوتا هی نه حیائي ظرافت . مین داخل نهین هی بلکه یهه ایسي بد خو هی که اکثر سنجیده مزاجون کے مزاج کو برانگیخته کرکے بیحیاؤن پر اُنکو خفا کر دیتي هی ظرافت صرف وهان تک هی جهان تک که انسانیت مقتضي هو اور حیا کي حد سے بڑهکر بے ادبي یا بیحیائي مین قدم نه رکها جائے پس اسلئے اُسکي کچهه حد مقرر نهین هو سکتي کیونکه بعض لوگ اپس مین ایسے بے تکلف هوتے هین که اُنکي ظرافت اور مکالمه پر اگر قیاس کیا جاوے تو وے لوگ جو ذي وضع هین اور پا بند اپني وضع داري کے رهتے هین اُنکے نزدیک ایسي لوگون کي ظرافت بهي ایک طرح کي بیحیائي مین شامل هی

(*a*) Write down the Arabic and Persian words which occur in the above passage.

(*b*) What is the plural of بیحیا Give the rules for forming plurals from singulars in Hindustani.

2. Translate the following passage into Urdu prose:

In the year 1724, seeing that he had not long to live, he ordered his own tomb to be built in a very magnificent style. He used every effort to procure for his grandson, Sarfuraz

Khan, the same high post which he had enjoyed. But the father of the youth, Shujah-ud-deen, counteracted his father-in-law's views, and endeavoured to obtain the Subahdaree for himself. He succeeded in his efforts by means of one of the principal ministers at Delhi, who was his friend, and procured the Emperor's grant of the office, whenever Murshid Kuli Khan should die.

3. How is the particle ے used and what are its effects?

4. How are fractions expressed in Hindustani? Give examples.

5. Give some of the usual forms of respect by which superiors are addressed, kings, teachers, priests, and holy men, &c. &c.

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M Banerjee.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

इहि विधि राउ मनहिं मन दहई ।
देखि कुभाति कुमति अस कहई ॥
भरतकि राउर पूत न होहीं ।
आनेउ मोल बेसाहि कि मोही ॥
जो सुनि गरल सम लाग तुम्हारे ।
काहे न बोलेउ बचन संभारे ॥
देउ उतर अस कहउ कि नाहीं ।
सत्य सिंधु तुम रघु कुल माहीं ॥
देन कहेउ बर अब जनि देहू ।
तजउ सत्य जग अपयश लेहू ॥
सत्य सराहि कहउ बर देना ।
जानेउ लेइहि मागि चबेना ॥

शिवि दधीचि बलि जो कछु भाषा।
तनु धन तजेउ बचन पन राखा॥
अतिकटु बचन कहति कैकेई।
मानहुँ लोन जरे पर देई॥

2. Point out the proper names in the above extract and say what you know of them.

3. Point out all the participles in the above passage:

भूप मनोरथ सुभग बन सुख सुबिहंग समाज।
भिल्लिनि जनु छाड़न चहति बचन भयंकर बाज॥

4. Explain fully the similes contained in the above lines.

हरषि मुनीश कहेउ मृदु बानी।
आनहु सकल सुतीरथ पानी॥
औषधमूल फूल फल पाना।
कहे नाम गनि मंगल जाना॥

5 Give the literal meaning of मनोरथ and औषध।

6. Paraphrase the following passage in prose khariboli:

कुबरिहि रानि प्राण प्रिय जानी।
बार बार बड़ि बुद्धि बखानी॥
तोहि सम हित न मोर संसारा।
बहेजात कर भयसि अधारा॥
जो बिधि पुरब मनोरथ काली॥
करौं तोहि चषु पूतरि आली॥

7. Separate the words in the following passage, and give its meaning:

परीनराजहिनींदनिशि ममजानुजगदीश।
रामरामरटिभोरकिय हेतुनकहेउमहीश॥

8. Is महीश synonymous with महेश।

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :

बिजली से लोगों की बड़ी २ हानि होती हैं परंतु बुद्धिमान् इंग्लिंडी लोगों ने अब ऐसी युक्ति निकाली है जिस से बिजली का कुछ भय नहीं रहता जिस पदार्थ को बिजली से बचाना हो, उस के पास ही लोहे की एक शलाक ऐसी गाड़ते हैं जो उस स्थान से ऊंची होती है कदाचित् वहां बिजली गिरेगी तो लोहे की उसी शलाक में समा जायगी और उस के पासवाले पदार्थ को बिजली का कुछ डर न रहेगा।

2. Give the genders of the following words :

बिजली हानी पदार्थ शलाक कांच।

राज से किसी को अधिकार मिलता है वा किसी कारण से प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाई जाती है तो उस राज से खिलअत और खिताब अर्थात् उपनाम मिलता है जैसे हिन्दुस्थान में ये उपनाम राज से मिलते हैं महाराज राजा राजे राजगा लोकेंद्र सुरेंद्र महेंद्र राना रावल राव राय कुंवर शाह मिरजा नव्वाब खां बहादुर वगैरह ऐसेहि इंग्लिस्तान में एक मार्क्वीस वाइकौंट अर्ल बेरन् लार्ड सर नाइट वगैरह खिताब मिलते हैं।

3. Which of the above titles are words of Sanscrit origin? Give their literal meanings.

मैं जानता हूं तुमने पृथ्वी इतने सोच रक्खी है जितने बीच में तुम्हारा वा तुम्हारी बस्ती के लोगों का आने जाने का काम पड़ता है।

4 In what gender is रक्खो? by what is it governed in this respect, and why?

5 Give the meaning of the following words:

व्यास केन्द्र वृत्त ध्रुव मत्स्य वर्गक्षेत्र उपग्रह वायव्य नैऋत आग्नेय ईशान।

6. Give the Hindee terms for the following:

Straight line, perpendicular, right angle, acute angle, obtuse angle, triangle.

लोगों को उचित है कि क्रोध ईर्षा खुन्स जोरी छल लालच झूंठ घमंड चुगली आदि बुराइयों को अपने चित्तमें न रहने देवें और सच बोलना उदारता दया पराये दोष का ढकना सहना विवेक आधीनता मिलनसारी उपकार करना सकोच आदि अच्छी २ बातों को अंगीकार करें और जो काम करना हो उस के गुण दोष पहले सोच लेने चाहियें क्यों कि काम न बन पड़न से जो चित्त को क्लेश होता है उस सोचे॥

7. What virtues and vices are mentioned in the above extract.

8. Translate the following English passage into Hindee:

The King said he was a very old man, and would not leave Nuddea. The nobles and the brahmuns, instead of remaining to assist the aged Monarch, fled with their goods into Orissa. No preparation had been made to resist Bukhtiyar. He marched with his army through Bengal, and approached Nuddea. On arriving near it, he left his troops in the woods and entered the city with only seventeen horsemen.

HISTORY.

Examiners, { Rev. E. Storrow.
Rev. J. Greaves.

1. Narrate the causes, course, and results of the war between Pyrrhus and the Romans.

2 Describe the office of consul, prætor, censor, questor and tribune in the Roman Republic

3. What is meant by the following:—The Retreat of the Ten Thousand; the Achaian League, the First Triumvirate the Bhaminy Kingdom, the Treaty of Sablye; and Mr. Fox's India Bill?

4. Give a brief outline of the following events:—The Fall of Babylon, the First Punic War; the Invasion of Nadir Shah, and the Establishment of the East India Company.

5. When and where did the following persons live, and for what are they renowned:—Alcibiades; Porsenna; Brennus; the Gracchi, the Scipios, Mahomed Toghluk, Sir Thomas Roe; Count Lally, and Sir John Shore?

6. Give the dates of the accession and death of all the Mogul Emperors down to Mahomed Shah

7. When, between whom, and with what results, were the following battles fought.—Mantinea, Cynoscephalæ, Cheronea, Cannæ; Tellicotta; and Chongama?

8. Enumerate the most important transactions of Lord Cornwallis's administration.

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners, { Mr. E. R. Ives.
Mr. J. Wilson.

(N. B.—Particular attention is to be given to the spelling of proper names.)

1. What is meant by the terms,

(1) Equator,
(2) Meridian,
(3) Tropic,
(4) Poles,
(5) Latitude,
(6) Longitude?

2. What are the boundaries of Asia on the West? Mention them fully, and in their exact order.

3. Describe as exactly as you can the situation of the following Mountain-ranges, and mention the highest peak of each :—

(1) Andes, (2) Himalaya,
(3) Alps, (4) Caucasus.

4. If a line be drawn east and west from the Dardanelles to Pekin, through what countries, seas, &c., will it pass?

5. In what countries are the following cities :—.

(1) Antwerp; (2) Boston; (3) Munich; (4) Bahia; (5) Smyrna; (6) Utrecht; (7) Bordeaux; (8) Quebec; (9) Florence; (10) Upsal; (11) Buenos Ayres; (12) Shiraz; (13) Halifax; (14) Jeddah; (15) Cadiz; (16) Nankin; (17) Timbuctoo; (18) Adrianople; (19) San Francisco; (20) Archangel.

6. Name six of the principal rivers of Africa, and state in what direction, and into what seas they flow.

7. Name, in their order, the five great Lakes from which the St Lawrence flows.

8. Name as many as you can of the West Indian islands, mentioning the five largest in the order of their size.

9. What are the countries of South America, and what are their capital cities?

10. What countries form the coast-line of Europe from Archangel to Odessa? Mention them in their order, and name the same country twice where it is necessary.

11. Name some important town in each of the following districts of India:—(1) Oude; (2) Mysore; (3) Rohilcund; (4) Sinde; (5) Concan; (6) Scindiah; (7) Travancore; (8) Berar; (9) Nepaul; (10) Cutch; (11) Canara; (12) Bhootan.

12. If a line of telegraph were laid from Calcutta to London, crossing no part of the sea, except the Bosphorus and Straits of Dover, through what countries would it pass?

13. From what countries are the following natural productions chiefly obtained:—(1) Cork; (2) Cochineal; (3) Indigo; (4) Teakwood; (5) Coffee; (6) Mahogany; (7) Ivory; (8) Cotton?

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners, { Rev. J. Barton, M. A
Mr. J. S. Rees.

1. Find the value of $11\frac{3}{8} + 14\frac{5}{8} + 21\frac{7}{20} + 32\frac{3}{64}$, both by vulgar fractions and by decimals, showing that the two results coincide; and reduce 25° 36′ 45″ to the decimal of 75°.

2. Find the product of the sum and difference of ·0421 and ·0029, and divide one-tenth the square root of that product by ten times the continued product of ·02, ·03, and ·07.

3. How many yards of matting 3·5 feet wide will cover the floor of a room 85·3 feet long, and 40·5 feet broad? and how much will it cost, at 2 rupees 10 annas and 8 pie per *square* yard?

4. If the wages of 25 men amount to 766 rupees 10 annas 8 pie in 16 days, how many men must work 24 days to receive 1035 rupees, the daily wages of the latter being one-half those of the former?

5. What principal in 3 years 73 days will amount to 100 rupees 15 annas, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. simple interest? A bill for 5035 rupees 4 annas, drawn on September 12th at 5 months, was discounted on January 16th at 4 per cent.; what was the discount charged?

6. Divide the continued product of $1 + x + y$, $1 + x - y$, $1 - x + y$, and $x + y - 1$ by $1 + 2xy - x^2 - y^2$; and resolve $4(uz - xy)^2 - (u^2 - x^2 - y^2 + z^2)^2$ into four factors.

7. Find the greatest common measure of $2x^5 - 11x^3 - 9$ and $4x^5 + 11x^4 + 81$; and reduce $\dfrac{x^3 \quad 6x^2 - 37x + 210}{x^4 + 4x^3 - 47x - 210}$ to its lowest terms.

8. Simplify as much as possible *any one* of the following:—

(1) $\dfrac{x^3}{(x-y)(x-z)} + \dfrac{y^3}{(y-x)(y-z)} + \dfrac{z^3}{(z-x)(z-y)}$.

(2) $\dfrac{1}{x(x-y)(x-z)} + \dfrac{1}{y(y-z)(y-x)} + \dfrac{1}{z(z-x)(z-y)}$.

(3) $\dfrac{x^2 - yz}{(x-y)(x-z)} + \dfrac{y^2 + zx}{(y+z)(y-x)} + \dfrac{z^2 + xy}{(z-x)(z+y)}$.

9. Find the value of $\dfrac{x+2a}{x-2a} + \dfrac{x+2b}{x-2b}$ when $x = \dfrac{4ab}{a+b}$.

10. Resolve *any two* of the following equations:—

(1) $\dfrac{x-a}{b} + \dfrac{x-b}{c} + \dfrac{x-c}{a} = \dfrac{x-(a+b+c)}{abc}$.

(2) $\frac{1}{2}\left(x-\frac{a}{3}\right)-\frac{1}{3}\left(x-\frac{a}{4}\right)+\frac{1}{4}\left(x-\frac{a}{5}\right)=0$

(3) $\frac{x-1}{x-2}-\frac{x-2}{x-3}=\frac{x-5}{x-6}-\frac{x-6}{x-7}$.

(4) $\left(\frac{a^2}{x}+b\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}-\left(\frac{a^2}{x}-b\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}=c^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

GEOMETRY.

Examiners, { Rev. J. Carbonelle. / Mr. D. Carnduff.

1. What are parallel straight lines? When is a straight line said to be perpendicular to another? What are the complements of a parallelogram? What is a gnomon?

2. Define a circle, a sector of a circle, a segment of a circle; when is a sector also a segment? When is a circle said to be *inscribed* in a plane rectilineal figure? When is a plane rectilineal figure said to be inscribed in a circle?

3. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of the one greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them of the other, the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other; required a proof.

4. Resolve *any one* of the following:—

(*a*) Given one of the sides of a right-angled triangle containing the right angle and the sum of the other two sides, to construct the triangle.

(*b*) Given one of the sides of a right-angled triangle containing the right angle and the difference of the other two sides, to construct the triangle.

(c) The straight line drawn from the right angle of a right-angled triangle to the middle of the opposite side, is equal to the half of that side.

5 If a straight line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts together with the square of the line between the points of section is equal to the square of half the line; required a proof.

6 Resolve *either* of the following :—

(*a*) Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by them shall be equal to a given square.

(*b*) Produce a given straight line so that the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced and the part of it produced, shall be equal to a given square.

7. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another, required a proof.

8. Demonstrate *either* of the following :—

(*a*) If a rectilineal figure of an even number of sides be inscribed in a circle, the first, third, fifth, &c., angles are together equal to the second, fourth, sixth, &c., angles taken together, any angle being assumed as the first.

(*b*) If a circle be inscribed in any triangle, the points of contact shall divide the sides into segments such that any one side together with the remote segment of either of the other two sides shall be equal to half the sum of the three sides.

First Examination in Arts, 1865.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Write out the substance of the story told in Byron's poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon," and describe the structure of the versification.

2. Paraphrase the following passages, substituting, in every instance, common expressions for those which are figurative :—

(*a*) "Not but the human fabric from the birth
Imbibes a flavour of its parent earth.
As various tracts enforce a various toil,
The manners speak the idiom of their soil.
An iron-race the mountain cliffs maintain,
Foes to the gentler genius of the plain."

(*b*) "This is the bud of being, the dim dawn,
The twilight of our day, the vestibule.
Life's theatre as yet is shut, and Death,
Strong death, alone can heave the massy bar,
This gross impediment of clay remove,
And make us embryos of existence free.
From real life but little more remote
Is he, not yet a candidate for light,
The future embryo slumbering in his sire."

3. What Poets are alluded to in the following lines? Point out the words which most clearly mark out what particular Poets are meant.

"The verse adorn again
Fierce war, and faithful love,

And truth severe by fairy fiction drest.
In buskin'd measures move
Pale grief and pleasing pain,
With horror, tyrant of the throbbing breast."

4. Mark out the feet and accentuation in the following lines and parse the italicized words :—

"*How beautiful is night!*
A *dewy* freshness *fills* the silent air;
No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain,
Breaks the *serene* of heaven."

5. Give the etymology and meaning of these words :— *Fabric, idiom, vestibule, theatre, embryo, candidate, buskin'd, tyrant, beautiful.*

6. Characterize the genius and poetic style of Byron and of Southey.

7. State from what writers the following passages are taken, and explain the allusions they contain :—

(*a*) "In the midst a form divine,
Her eye proclaims her of the Briton-line."

(*b*) ———"Maonides,
Or Milton, thee! Ah, could I reach your strain,
Or his who made Maonides our own.
Man too, he sung; immortal man I sing."

(*c*) "Every gem,
Some sages say, hath virtue; but the science
Of difficult attainment; some grow pale,
Conscious of poison, or with sudden change
Of darkness, warn the wearer."

8. Classify adverbs according to their origin, and account for the frequent use of the same words as adjectives and adverbs. How far are adverbs inflected?

9. Give examples of words that are adverbs, conjunctions, or prepositions, according as we use them

10. Write a short essay on the origin and the use of *Synonyms* in languages generally.

PROSE.

Examiner.—Mr. K. Deighton, B. A.

1. What defect have you noticed in De Quincey's style? Contrast the characters of Wordsworth and Southey as delineated by this writer. What change in Southey's political creed is alluded to in the following words:—"The great revolution in his way of thinking on such subjects, with which he has been so often upbraided, could not have then taken place?"

2. To what two mistakes on the part of the besiegers was it principally due that Malta was not taken? Draw a plan of the island, marking out its fortifications at the time of the siege. Describe briefly the constitution of the order of the Knights of Malta. With what objects was it formed? What different causes led to the extinction of this order, and of that of the Knights Templars?

3. Notice grammatically the italicized words in the subjoined sentences:—

(*a*) "In aid of the funds then *raising* in *behalf*," &c.

(*b*) "But it was not long before the wilderness *was to blossom* like the rose."

(*c*) "If *to-morrow turn* out like the rest"—would *turns* be admissible?

(*d*) "And *the* more so that Miss Wordsworth," &c.

(*e*) "*To go* off without paying, made us swindlers."

4. Explain —

(*a*) "One of those spiritual weapons from the papal armoury which have sometimes proved of singular efficacy in times of need, came now most seasonably to the aid of La Valette. A bull of Pius the Fourth granted plenary indulgence for all sins which had been committed by those engaged in this holy war against the Moslems."

(*b*) "Being a porcelain man among so many delf men."

(*c*) "It was the impression of the vale that George Green might have saved himself singly"

(*d*) "By reading into coherency the sad hieroglyphics of their last agonies."

(*e*) "On that disastrous day, when the Christian navy was scattered before Algiers, the Maltese galleys were among the few that rode out the tempest" What is the historical allusion here?

5. What are the chief conditions of a full and perfect alphabet and orthography? Wherein is the English alphabet redundant?

6. Give the five fundamental rules of Euphony.

7. Mention the more important classes of derived verbs. The construction of the English infinitive is two-fold. Exemplify this; and point out the causes to which it is owing.

8. What idea is denoted by the terminations *-th* and *-ness*? Investigate the formation of the word *its*.

9. Derive, and give the meanings of the following words:— *Fascines; gabions; commanderies; janizaries, force,* and *tarn.*

LATIN POETRY

Examiner.—Rev. J. Ogilvie, M A.

1 It has been remarked that one of the chief beauties of Virgil's Bucolics is the art with which the poet represents external nature as in sympathy with the joys and sorrows of pastoral life: quote, or refer to, any passages that appear to illustrate this remark. Give the derivation and literal meaning of *Bucolica* and *Ecloga*.

2. Quamvis multa meis exiret victima septis,
Pinguis et ingratæ premeretur caseus urbi,
Non unquam gravis ære domum mihi dextra redibat.

(*a*) What is the derivation and full meaning of *quamvis*? Give an instance from one of the Eclogues where this word is construed with the Indicative. (*b*) What is the idea implied in *ingratæ* here? How would you express in Latin the words *gratitude* and *ingratitude*? (*c*) Distinguish between *victima* and *hostia* (*d*) What does the term *æs* properly denote? Explain *in æs alienum incidere*.

3 Fortunate senex, ergo tua rura manebunt,
Et tibi magna satis, quamvis lapis omnia nudus
Limosoque palus obducat pascua junco!
Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fœtus,
Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia lædent.
Fortunate senex, hic, inter flumina nota
Et fontes sacros, frigus captabis opacum!
Hinc tibi, quæ semper vicino ab limite sepes
Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti,
Sæpe levi somnum suadebit mire susurro.

(*a* If both *tua* and *manebunt* be here emphasized, that is, if both these words be considered as predicates, how would

you express the full meaning of *tua rura manebunt?* (*b*) Define the situation of these lands. What was the cause of their being in the condition mentioned in the third line? (*c*) Account for the epithet *sacros*. (*d*) Explain the construction *florem depasta*. When the accusative is employed as here, what is the particular relation which it always denotes? Illustrate your answer by an example. (*e*) Translate the last three lines.

4. Translate the following passage :—

At tibi, prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu,
Errantes hederas passim cum baccare tellus
Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho.
Ipsæ lacte domum referent distenta capellæ
Ubera, nec magnos metuent armenta leones.
Ipsa tibi blandos fundent cunabula flores.
Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni
Occidet : Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum.
At simul heroum laudes, et facta parentis
Jam legere, et quæ sit poteris cognoscere virtus;
Molli paullatim flavescet campus arista,
Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva,
Et duræ quercus sudabunt roscida mella.

(*a*) What does *munuscula* denote? Is there any special reason for its being used here? (*b*) Express the full force of *ipsæ*. (*c*) Give the derivation and precise meaning of *virtus*. (*d*) Distinguish *metuo te, metuo tibi; metuo ut venias; metuo ne venias*.

5 Translate—

Candidus insuetum miratur limen Olympi,
Sub pedibusque videt nubes et sidera Daphnis.
Ergo alacris silvas et cetera rura voluptas
Panaque pastoresque tenet, Dryadasque puellas;

Nec lupus insidias pecori, nec retia cervis
Ulla dolum meditantur; amat bonus otia Daphnis.
Ipsi lætitia voces ad sidera jactant
Intonsi montes; ipsæ jam carmina rupes,
Ipsa sonant arbusta: deus, deus ille, Menalcas!

6. Translate—

Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta
Semina terrarumque animæque marisque fuissent,
Et liquidi simul ignis; ut his exordia primis
Omnia, et ipse tenet mundi concreverit orbis;
Tum durare solum, et discludere Nerea ponto
Cœperit, et rerum paullatim sumere formas;
Jamque novum terræ stupeant lucescere solem,
Altius atque cadant submotis nubibus imbres;
Incipiant silvæ quum primum surgere, quumque
Rara per ignotes errent animalia montes.

7. (*a*) Sed tamen, iste deus qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis

Who is the *deus* here referred to? What is the exact meaning of the pronoun *iste?* Explain *da mihi illum librum*, and *da mihi istum librum.*

(*b*) Triste lupus stabulis.

Account for the gender of *triste.* What would be the idea conveyed by *tristis lupus stabulis?*

(*c*) Ultima Cumæi venit jam carminis ætas.

Explain the allusion in this line

(*d*) ——— sæpe ego longos
Cantando puerum memini me condere soles
Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina.

Translate these words. Parse *oblita*, and state what is remarkable as to the way in which it is used here.

8. Explain any peculiarity either in the scansion, or in the quantity of any of the syllables of the following lines:—

(a) Tityrus hinc aberat Ipsæ te Tityre, pinus.

(b) Et succus pecori, et lac subducitur agnis.

(c) Desine plura puer; et quod nunc instat agamus.

(d) Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses.

9 Translate into Latin—(Verse, if you can; if not, Prose)—

No more shall nation against nation rise,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes.
The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead,
And boys in flowery bands the tiger lead.

LIVY, Book I.; TACITUS, GERMANIA.

Examiner—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1. Translate—

Legiones deinde ductæ ad diruendam urbem, quæ ubinbi intravere portas, non quidem fuit tumultus ille nec pavor, qualis captarum esse urbium solet, cum effractis portis stratisve ariete, muris aut arce vi capta, clamor hostilis et cursus per urbem armatorum omnia ferro flammaque miscet: sed silentium triste ac tacita mœstitia ita defixit omnium animos, ut præ metu obliti quid relinquerent, quid secum ferrent, deficiente consilio, rogitantesque alii alios, nunc in liminibus starent, nunc errabundi domos suas, ultimum illud visuri, pervagarentur. Ut vero jam equitum clamor exire jubentium instabat, jam fragor tectorum quæ diruebantur ultimis urbis partibus audiebatur, pulvisque ex distantibus locis ortus velut nube inducta omnia impleverat, raptim quibus quisque poterat elatis, cum larem ac penates tectaque in quibus natus educatusque esset relinquentes exirent, jam continens agmen migrantium impleverat vias, et conspectus aliorum mutua miseratione integrabat lacrimas.

2. Translate—

Septentesimum et quadragesimum annum urbs nostra agebat, cum primum Cimbrorum audita sunt arma, Cæcilio Metello ac Papirio Carbone consulibus. Ex quo si ad alterum imperatoris Trajani consulatum computemus, ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur. Tam diu Germania vincitur. Medio tam longi ævi spatio multa in vicem damna. Non Samnis, non Pœni, non Hispania Galliave, ne Parthi quidem sæpius admonuere: quippe regno Arsacis acrior est Germanorum libertas. Quid enim aliud nobis quam cædem, Crassi, amisso et ipse Pacoro, infra Ventidium dejectus Oriens objecerit? At Germani Carbone et Cassio et Scauro Aurelio et Servilio Cæpione, Marco quoque Manlio fusis vel captis, quinque simul consulares exercitus populo Romano, Varum tresque cum eo legiones etiam Cæsari abstulerunt. Nec impune C. Marius in Italia, divus Julius in Gallia, Drusus ac Nero et Germanicus in suis eos sedibus perculerunt.

Give some account of—

(*a*) The invasion of the Cimbri;

(*b*) The defeat of Varus.

What peculiarity is there in the prænomen given to Manlius in the above passage?

3. Give examples of the different uses of *ut*. What do you consider to be the primary meaning of the word? Show how the other meanings are derived from it.

4 Translate and explain—

(*a*) Ante conditam condendamve urbem.

(*b*) Idem nefastos dies fastosque fecit.

(*c*) P. Horati, tibi perduellionem judico.

(*d*) Facesse hinc Tarquinios aut Corinthum.

(*e*) Possessione et usu haud perinde afficiuntur.

(*f*) Unus imperitat, nullis jam exceptionibus, non precario jure parendi.

5. —nec *dierum* numerum, ut nos, sed *noctium* computant.

—hiems et ver et æstas intellectum ac *vocabula* habent, auctumni perinde *nomen* ac bona ignorantur.

Illustrate these remarks from any Teutonic language with which you are acquainted.

6. Translate into Latin prose—

When the king heard what had passed, he set off in all haste for the city. At the same moment Brutus set off for the camp; and he turned aside that he might not meet his uncle, the king. So he came to the camp at Ardea, and the king came to Rome And all the Romans at Ardea welcomed Brutus, and joined their arms to his, and thrust out all the king's sons from the camp. But the people of Rome shut the gates upon the king, so that he could not enter.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjea.

মহিমার ধ্বজা লয়ে, বিমানে বিরাজ হয়ে,
চারি দিকে তারাগণ ধায়।
সাজিয়া মোহন সাজে, বসিয়া ভবের মাঝে,
শশধর তাঁর গুণ গায়॥
দিনস হইলে পরে, প্রচণ্ড রবির করে,
প্রকাশে তাঁহার মহাবল।
স্থাবর জঙ্গম জল, ব্যোম বায়ু মহীতল,
তাঁর গুণ গাহিছে কেবল॥
ভজ রে তাঁহার নাম, খোঁজ রে তাঁহার ধাম,
সেই জন ভবের ভাণ্ডারী।
সেই প্রভু ভয়ঙ্কর, যমে যাঁরে করে ডর,
সেই জন ভবের কাণ্ডারী॥
সে পথে যে কাঁটা নাই জানিনু কেমনে।
তাই বলে এ নরকে পচিব কেমনে॥

হায় কি বা হায় কীট আমি হীন নর।
কোটি কোটি জীব আছে বিশ্বের ভিতর॥
অথবা অন্তরযামী জানেন সকল।
তবে ত ভুগিতে হবে সমুচিত ফল॥

1. Explain fully and clearly the above extracts.

2. Give the roots of the words বিরাজ, মোহন, স্থাবর, জঙ্গম, হীন, and অন্তরযামী.

প্রেমরোমাঞ্চিত, দেহ সকম্পিত,
গাহিল ভকত জন।
সংগীত শুনিল, ভকতি পূরিল,
পামর মানব মন॥

3. Mention the *samasas* (সমাস) in the words প্রেমরোমাঞ্চিত and সকম্পিত, and explain the difference between কম্পিত and সকম্পিত.

4. Whom does পামর মানব here allude to?

ধরাতল তোর বুকে আর কত জন।
মোর মত কাপুরুষ কবে জাগরণ॥

5. Give the meaning, both literal and figurative, and the etymology, of the word জাগরণ.

আমা বই জান না রে তুমি রে অবলা।
ভেবেছ উন্মাদ পতি হায় রে সরলা॥

What is the meaning of অবলা?

6. What part of speech is উন্মাদ?

7. কমলে বাসিতে ভাল, কাছে রাখি চিরকাল,
মনোকথা বলিতে খুলিয়া।
মধুর কবিতা ধার, হরিলাম কত বার,
একাসনে দুজনে বসিয়া॥

8 Is the *Sandhi* (সন্ধি) in মনোকথা correct? If not, what should it be?

9. What is the meaning of হরিলাম?

10. Mention the metres in the following passages, and point out the instances, if any, in which the rule for the harmonic pause (যতি) has not been observed.

(*a*) পলাব, কি রব, কিজানি কি হবে পরে।
নতুবা, আর বা এ ভবে রব কি করে॥
অথবা, ভাসিয়া, ভাসিয়া, মিলিবে কূল।
যদি মাঝে ডুবে যাই তবে ত প্রতুল॥

(*b*) মোহন মুরতি, অই পুরীপতি,
আসীন বেদির পরে।

(*c*) হাঁসি কান্না ভরা এই বসুন্ধরা,
বিশ্ববিরচক রচিল।

(*d*) এ পাপ করিলে কেন, কুমতি হইল হেন,
বৃদ্ধ পিতা কেন হে কাঁদালে।

11. Translate the following passage into English :—

যে ব্যক্তি একান্ত প্রীতি-ভাজন ও নিতান্ত বিশ্বাসপাত্র, তাঁহার কল্যাণ-সাধন বিষয়ে সহজেই অনুরাগ হইয়া থাকে, এবং বিবেচনা করিয়া দেখিলে তদর্থে যত্ন করা সর্ব্বতোভাবে কর্ত্তব্য বলিয়া অবধারিত হয়। তাঁহার যদি কোন বিষয়ের অপ্রতুল উপস্থিত হয়, তাহা হইলে, সে অপ্রতুল পরিহারার্থ সাধ্যানুসারে চেষ্টা করা কর্ত্তব্য। যদি তিনি শোক-সন্তাপে সন্তপ্ত হন, তাহা হইলে, প্রীতি-বচন ও স্নেহ-বিতরণ দ্বারা সেই সন্তাপের শান্তি করিতে সযত্ন হওয়া উচিত।

BENGALI.

Examiner.—PUNDIT GREESH CHUNDER VIDYARUTNA.

1. তত্ত্ববিষয়ে যে জ্ঞান তাহার নাম বুদ্ধি; এই বুদ্ধি যে ব্যক্তির আছে তাহার নাম বুদ্ধিমান। অতএব যিনি বুদ্ধিমান্ হইবেন তিনি এই সততবিকারময় ইন্দ্রজাল সদৃশ ও মহামোহদায়ক সংসারে কি নিমিত্ত স্থিতি করিবেন? অতএব আমি বোধ করি যে বারাণসী ও অন্য অন্য স্থানে ও গিরিগহ্বরে ও মহারণ্যে মহারাজ অন্বেষণ করিলে পাইবেন।

1. Give the meanings of, and point out the *samasas* (সমাস) in the words সততবিকারময়, ইন্দ্রজালসদৃশ, and মহামোহদায়ক.

2. Is পাইবেন a transitive or an intransitive verb? If transitive, what is its object?

3. How many means or methods of improving the mind are enumerated in the জ্ঞানচন্দ্রিকা?

সর্ব্বদা শিল্প ও অন্য অন্য শাস্ত্র চিন্তা পূর্ব্বক অনুষ্ঠান দ্বারা সর্ব্ববিদ্যা ও লেখ্যাদিতে নিপুণতর সংস্কার হইল।

4. What are the meanings of অনুষ্ঠান and নিপুণতর, and how is the last word formed?

5 Notice the grammatical connection of the word শিল্প

অতি অপকৃষ্ট কাক সমীপে সুরাসুর মুনি মানব মনোহর মানস সরোবরস্থ রাজহংস উপহাস প্রাপ্ত হইল।

6. Do the words সুরাসুর মুনিমানব মনোহর মানস সরোবরস্থ form a compound, or are they so many separate words? If a compound, point out the *samasas* (সমাস) in them.

ভাস্মজননী সন্দর্শন করিলে দুর্য্যোধনের বজ্রহীন শরীরে দুশ্ছেদ্য ও অভেদ্য বর্ম্ম দিবেন।

7. Explain clearly the above passage, and give the etymology of the words দুশ্ছেদ্য and অভেদ্য.

সংফুল্ল সরসীরুহ শোভিত সরোবর ও সষট্পদ পুষ্প শোভিত লতা ব্যাপ্ত বন এবং সুবর্ণময় শৈল সমূহ বয্যা অট্টালিকা।

8. Point out the *samasas* (সমাস) in the above passage.

কিঞ্চিদর্থ ও প্রিয়ত্বপ্রাপ্তি নিমিত্ত পরমোপকারক যে জ্ঞান তাহার অন্বেষণ না করিয়া উপাসক মিথ্যা ও প্রবঞ্চনা ঘটিতা যে উপাসনা তদ্দ্বারা মনুষ্যদিগের মহদনিষ্টাচরণ করেন।

9. Write in your own language the substance of the above passage.

10. Give the meaning and etymology of the words পলায়িত, চমৎকৃত, দর্পান্ত, ধৈর্য্য, তাৎপর্য্য, সৌকর্য্য, জিগীষা, নিরুৎকণ্ঠ, নিরুৎসাহ, নিষ্কর, and দষ্কর.

11. Translate the following passage into Bengali :—

Poverty is an evil always in our view, an evil complicated with so many circumstances of uneasiness and vexation, that every man is studious to avoid it. Some degree of riches is

therefore required, that we may be exempt from the gripe of necessity. When this purpose is once attained, we naturally wish for more, that the evil which is regarded with so much horror, may be yet at a greater distance from us.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :

इह दुरधिगमैः किञ्चिदेवागमैः सततमसुतरं वर्णयन्त्यन्तरं ।
अमुमतिविपिनं वेद दिग्व्यापिनं पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परं ॥
सुलभैः सदा नयवतायवता निधिगुह्यकाधिपरमैः परमैः ।
अमुना धनैः क्षितिभृताऽतिभृता समतीत्य भाति जगतो जगतीं॥
अखिलमिदममुष्यगौरीगुरोस्त्रिभुवनमपि नैति मन्ये तुलां ।
अधिवसति सदा यदेनं जनैरविदितविभवोभवानीपतिः ॥
वीतजन्मजरसं परं शुचि ब्रह्मणः पदमुपैतुमिच्छतां ।
आगमादिव तमोपहादितः सम्भवन्ति मतयो भवच्छिदः ॥

2. Has the word परं the same meaning in both the places in the 2nd line? Parse वर्णयन्ति.

3. What affixes added to words meaning the earth impart the signification of *mountains*? Have such words any other signification?

4. Give the roots of वेद मन्ये वसति इच्छतां and their 3rd sing. 2nd preterite (ङ), also their past passive participle (क्त).

5. Point out the *bahuvrihi* compounds in the above passages.

6. What doctrine in Hindu philosophy is alluded to in the last two lines of the above passage?

7. Paraphrase the following lines :

सखा स युक्तः कथितः कथं त्वया यदृच्छया सूयति यत्तपस्यसे ।
गुणार्जनोच्छायविरुद्धबुद्धयः प्रकृत्यमित्राहि सतामसाधवः ॥

वयं च वर्णाश्रमपालनोचिताः कुजातिहीना मृगजीवितच्छिदः।
मृदापकृष्टैर्महतां न संगतं भवन्ति गोमायुमखा न दन्तिनः ॥
परोवजानाति यदज्ञताजडस्तद्व्रतानाम्न विहन्ति धीरतां।
समानबोधोऽन्ययोरुषेषु यः करोत्यतिक्रान्तिमसौ तिरस्क्रिया।
यदा विमृष्टाति हतं तदा यशः करोति मैत्रीमथ दूषिता गुणाः॥
स्थितिं समीक्ष्योभयथा परीक्षकः करोत्यवज्ञोपहतं पृथग्जनं ॥

8. Decline गोमायुमखाः nom sing. dual and plural.

9. Give the imperative 2nd singular, potential (खौ) 1st singular, and 2nd preterite (ढौ) 3rd singular of मृष्टाति ॥

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

परार्थानुष्ठाने जडयति नृपं स्वार्थपरता
परित्यक्तस्वार्थो नियतमयथार्थः क्षितिपतिः
परार्थश्चेत् स्वार्थादभिमततरो हन्त परवान्
परायत्तः प्राप्तेः कथमिव रसं वेत्ति पुरुषः
दुराराध्या हि राजलक्ष्मीरात्मविद्भिरपि राजभिः।
तीक्ष्णादुद्विजते सदा परिभवत्रासान्न सन्तिष्ठते
मूर्खान् द्वेष्टि न गच्छति प्रणयितामत्यन्तविद्वत्स्वपि।
शूरेभ्योऽप्यधिकं बिभेत्युपहसत्येकान्तभीरूनहो
श्रीलब्धप्रसरेव वेश्यवनिता दुःखापचर्या भृशं।

कृतककलहं कृत्वा स्वतन्त्रेण च त्वया कश्चित् कालं व्यवहर्तव्यमित्यार्योपदेशः स च कथमपि मया पातकमिवाभ्युपगतः अथवा शश्वदार्योपदेशसंस्क्रियमाणमतयः सदैवास्वतन्त्रा वयं।

इह विरचयन् साध्वीं शिष्यः क्रियां न निवार्यते
त्यजति च यदा मार्गं मोहात्तदा गुरुरङ्कुशः

विनयरचयस्तस्मात्सन्तः सदैव निरङ्कुशाः
परमपि यतः स्वातन्त्र्योभ्यो वयं हि पराङ्मुखाः ।

2 Derive परवान

3. In what voice is व्यवहर्तव्यं? By what is कालं governed?

4. Why is सम्मिष्टते in the proper form (आत्मनेपद)? Give the rule on the subject.

5. Paraphrase the following verses in Sanscrit prose:

आकाशं काशतूलच्छविमभिभवता भस्मना शुक्लयन्ती
शातांशोरंशुजालैर्जलधरमलिनां क्लिन्दती कृत्तिमैर्भो
कायालीमुद्वहन्ती स्रजमिव धवलां कौमुदीमित्यपूर्वा
हासश्रीराजहंसा हरतु तनुरिव क्लेशमैशीशरद्वः ।
प्रत्यग्रोन्मेषजिह्मा क्षणमनभिमुखी रत्नदीपप्रभाणा
मात्मव्यापारगुर्वी जनितजललवा जृम्भितैः साङ्गभङ्गैः
नागाङ्गं मोक्तुमिच्छोः शयनमुरुफणाचक्रवालोपधानं
निद्राच्छेदाभितम्बा चिरमवतु हरेर्हृष्टिराकेकरा वः ।

6 Why is it the cerebral *n* in प्रणाशात् in the following passage? State the rule.

प्रणाशान्नन्दानां प्रशममुपयातं त्वमधुना ।

7 Render the following into Sanscrit.

अमन्तोसहिकुसलो वालगाही, अगहीदङ्गसो मत्तगअ-वराहाहो, लङ्घाहिआरा जिअक्खसो राजसेवओत्ति, एदे तिण्णि अवस्सं विणासमग्गभवन्ति। कधं दिट्ठमत्तो अदिक्कन्तो एसा ॥ पुनराकाशे ॥ अज्ज तुम उण किं भणासि? किं एदेसु पेडासमुग्गकेसुत्ति? अज्ज, अप्पजीविआसम्पादआ सप्पा ॥ पुनराकाशे ॥ किं भणासि? पेक्खिदुमिच्छामित्ति।

8. Are there any verbs in Sanscrit which in the active and passive voices are conjugated exactly alike in the present potential imperative and 1st preterite घा? In what part can they not be alike?

9 Translate the following English passage into Sanscrit :

It is true Krishna gave me these dresses and jewels ; but I know not who brought them here. How shall I mention what Krishna said to me ? You will also be grieved, when you hear his words. He returned to me after having killed Kans, and made use of most unkind expressions. They have become the sons of Basudeo ; and have gone away from us, after having completely gained our affections. When I was astonished at what they said, they talked of remuneration to us, for bringing them up.

PERSIAN—HAFIZ.

Examinaer.—MAJOR W. N. LEES.

1. Translate the following passage into English prose .

امروز شاه انجمن دلبران یکیست
دلبر اگر هزار بود دلبران یکیست
من بهر آن یکي دو جهان داده‌ام بباد
عیبم مکن که حاصل هر دو جهان یکیست
سودائیان عالم پندار را بگوي
سرمایه کنید که سرد و زیان یکیست
خلقي زبان بدعوي عشقش کشاده‌اند
ای من غلام انکه دلش بازبان یکیست
حافظ بر آستانهٔ دولت نهاده سر
دولت دران سراست که با راستان یکیست

(*a*) Explain the play on the word دلبران in first couplet.

(*b*) What is the meaning of دوجهان and how is the sense consistent with the ideas of the *sufies* or mystics ?

(*c*) What is the meaning of دل با زبان یکي شدن

(*d*) What moral principles do you find in the above *Ghazls?*

2. Transpose the following couplets into Persian prose, using as much as possible different words :

ناچنین یاران غم برسر زآب حادثات
جز بوصل یار خود دل رانه بینم انتهاج
از کف ازادگان غایب مدار ان جام را
کاهل دل را کار مسرت زان همیگیرد رواج
ساقیا درده زبهر اهل روح و اهل دل
انچنان راحے که با جان هست آن را امتزاج

3. Where did Hafiz live?

4. What metaphors are most commonly used by Persian poets in extolling the eyes of the *M'ashúk?*

5. Give examples of interjections of regret and sorrow, of admiration, disgust and aversion, hatred and contempt.

PERSIAN–ABU'L–FAZLE.

Examiner.—MAJOR W. N LEES.

1 Translate the following passage into English prose:

الحق تا مرغان اولی اجنحهٔ شوق از آشیانهٔ هوش درطیر اند
مثل این کبوتران از کبوتر خانهٔ هیچ عشق بازي نه پریده و
کبوتران نامي روزگار در برابر این کبوتران چرخ کفان و معلق زبان
بال و پر مساوات نه میتوانند کشود اگرچه آن یار وفادار بهحسب
ظاهر از شرف مجالست و دولت خدمت مهجور و محروم است
اما همیشه در همه حال بهتخصیص در زمان فرح و انبساط منظور
نظر خورشید مآثر بوده یاد آن رکن السلطنت بیش مي فرمائیم
در روزیکه کبوتران مذکور از نظر اشرف می گذاشتند و خاطر ملکوت
ناظر بمشاهده مشاهده آنها منبسط و فرحناک شده بود آن اعتضاد
الممالك العظمي وهم زباني های اوار دراین کار بسیار یاد مي فرموده ند
وخلال این حال تو همي بخاطر پري ان نژاد زیرک نهاد مذکور رسیده
بزبان بي رباني التماس گذارش پیغام های خود نمودند

(*a*) What kind of adjectives are چرخ زنان and معلق زنان

(*b*) What is the general meaning attached to names of the form of مجالست

(c) Why does the writer use the terms خورشيد مانر and مي فرمائيم

(d) What is meant by پري نژدان زيرك نهاد and بے زباني زبان

2. Translate the following passage into Persian prose:

"His indignation was increased by the injustice of some of Bahram's acts of power. As early as the battle with Hemu, Bahram took advantage of Akbar's absence on a hawking party, to put to death Tardi Beg, the former Governor of Delhi, without even the ceremony of taking the king's orders on so solemn an occasion. The victim had been one of Báber's favourite companions, and had accompanied Humayun in all his wanderings; but had, no doubt, exposed himself to punishment for his premature evacuation of Delhi. One day, while Akbar was amusing himself with an elephant-fight, one of these animals ran off the field, pursued by its antagonist and followed by a promiscuous crowd of spectators. It rushed through the tents of Bahrám, some of which it threw down, thus exposing the minister himself to danger, while it threw all around him into the utmost confusion and alarm.

3. Explain the grammatical terms اسم آلت-اسم تفضيل and آسماء زمان ومكان

4. What are separable and inseparable pronouns? Give examples.

URDU.—*Capt Fuller's Selections, Part II.*

Examiner.—MAJOR W. N. LEES.

1. Translate the following passage into English prose

اگر عدم سے نہو ساتھہ فکر روزي کا * تو آب و دانہ کو لیکر گہر نہو پیدا
نہین مین طالب رزق اسمان سے کہ مجھے
یقین ہی کاسۂ راژون مین نچھہ نہین ہوتا

نکل وطن سے هی غربت میں زور کیفیت
که آب بحت هی جبتک هی تاک میں صهبا
هنر کو مفسلي هرگز ضرر نهیں که نهیں
چدار کو تهیدستي سے نقص جو هر کا
بلند همت اگر هوں نه زیر چرخ ضعیف
هلال عید هو عالم کا کیونکه روزه کشا
جو ناتوان نکریں دسگري دشمن
تو خار و خس نکرے شعله کو کبهو برپا

(*a*) Explain the allusion in the words اب و دانه

(*b*) Explain the construction of the line commencing همت بلند

2. Translate the following passage into Urdu prose—

His indignation was increased by the injustice of some of Bahram's acts of power. As early as the battle with Hemu, Bahram took advantage of Akbar's absence on a hawking party, to put to death Tardi Beg the former Governor of Delhi, without even the ceremony of taking the king's orders on so solemn an occasion. The victim had been one of Baber's favourite companions, and had accompanied Humayun in all his wanderings: but had, no doubt, exposed himself to punishment from his premature evacuation of Delhi. One day, while Akbar was amusing himself with an elephant fight, one of these animals ran off the field, pursued by its antagonist, and followed by a promiscuous crowd of spectators. It rushed through the tents of Bahram, some of which it threw down, thus exposing the minister himself to danger, while it threw all around him into the utmost confusion and alarm.

3. How are causal, inceptive, and continuative verbs formed? Give examples.

4. In what gender do nouns of various genders require the verb, participle or adjective, governed in common by them, to be placed? and is there any exception to the rule?

URDU.—*Capt Fuller's Selection, Part II.*

Examiner.—MAJOR W. N. LEES.

1 Translate the following passage into English prose—

انجام شاہ و گدا دو گز کفن اور تختۂ تابوت سے سوا نہین کسي نے
حریر یا محمودی کا دیا یا تحریر کربلا کسي کو گزي گاز ها میسر
ہوا نصد کرب و بلا اوس نے صندل کا تختہ لگایا اوسنے ریر کے چھلون
مین چھپایا یا کي نے سنگ مرمر کا مقبرہ بنایا کسي نے مرمر کے
گور گڑھا پایا کسیکا مزار مطلا منقش رنگارنگ ھی کسیکي مانند
سینۂ جاھل گور تنگ ھی حسرت دنیا سے کفن چاک ہوا بستر
دونویکا فرش خاک ہوا نہ وہ سمور و قاقم کا فرش بچھا سکا نہ وہ
پھٹي شطرنجي اور ٹوٹا نوریا لاسکا بعد چندے گردش چرخ نے
گنبد گرایا ایٹ سے اینٹ کو نیچا لایا •

(*a*) What sect of Muhammadans use the تحریر کربلا and why is particular virtue attached to it?

(*b*) Distinguish between the two مرمر in the 4th line.

2. Translate the following and explain the moral.

حب طن از ملك سلیمان خوشتر • خار وطن از سنبل و ریحان
خوشتر • یوشف که به مصر بادشاهي میکرد • میگفت گدا بودن
کنعان خوشتر •

(*a*) Who was Sulimán? and where was his kingdom?

(*b*) Relate briefly the story of Yusúf.

3. Put the following sentences into Urdu:

Every breath, when inhaled, is a prolonger of life.

Every breath when, exhaled, is a reviver of nature.

In every single respiration there exist two bounties of God.

For every bounty a separate thanksgiving is necessary.

HINDEE.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

सानुज राम नृपहि सिर नाई।
कीन्हि बहुत बिधि बिनय बड़ाई॥
देव दया बस बड़ दुख पायेऊ।
सहित समाज काननहि आयेऊ॥
पुर पगु धारिये देइ असीसा।
कीन्ह धीर धरि गमन महीसा॥
मुनि महिदेव साधु सनमाने।
बिदा किये हरि हर सम जाने॥
सासु समीप गए द्वौ भाई।
फिरे बंदि पद आसिष पाई॥
कौसिक बामदेव जाबाली।
परिजन पुरजन सचिव सुचाली॥
यथा योग करि बिनय प्रनामा।
बिदा किये सब सानुज रामा॥
नारि पुरुष लघु मध्य बडेरे।
सब सनमानि कृपा निधि फेरे॥

2. Give the etymology of सानुज and point out the proper names in this passage, and the participles in the last four lines.

3. Point out any causal verbs that you may find in the above passage.

4. Render the following passage into prose khariboli:

प्रबिसि नगर कीजै सब काजा।
हृदय राखि कोसल पुर राजा॥
गरल सुधा रिपु करै मिताई।
गोपद सिंधु अनल सितलाई॥

गरुअ सुमेरु रेनु सम ताही।
राम कृपा करि चितवहिं जाही॥
अति लघु रूप धरेउ हनुमाना।
पैठा नगर सुमिरि भगवाना॥
मंदिर मंदिर प्रति करि सोधा।
देखे जहं तहं अगणित योधा॥
गयेउ दसानन मंदिर माहीं।
अति बिचित्र कहि जात सो नाहीं॥
सयन किये देखा कपि तेही।
मंदिर महं न दीख बैदेही॥
भवन एक पुनि दीख सुहावा।
हरि मंदिर तहं भिन्न बनावा॥
राम नाम अंकित गृह सोहा।
बरणि न जाइ देखि मन मोहा॥

5. Point out clearly the antitheses in the above lines.

मसक समान रूप कपि धरी लंका चले सुमिरि नरहरी।

6. What is meant by नरहरी।

यद्यपि कही कपि अति हित बानी।
भक्ति बिबेक बिरति नय सानी॥
बोला बिहंसि अधम अभिमानी।
मिला हमहिं कपि गुरु बड़ ज्ञानी॥
मृत्यु निकट आई खल तोही।
लागेसि अधम सिखावन मोही॥
उलटा होइ कहा हनुमाना।
मतिभ्रम तोरि प्रगट मैं जाना॥
सुनि कपि बचन कहत दसिआना।
बेगिन हरहु मूढ़कर प्राना॥

सुनत निसाचर मारन धाये ।
सचिवन्ह सहित बिभीषन आये ॥
नाइ सीस करि बिनय बहुता ।
नीति बिरोधन मारिये दूता ॥
आन दंड कछु करिय गुसांई ।
सबहीं कहा मंत्र भल भाई ॥
सुनत बिहंसि बोला दसकंधर ।
अंग भंग करि पठवह बंदर ॥

7. Explain the distinctive meanings of the virtues mentioned in the 2nd line, भक्ति &c.

8. What is the meaning of कर in the 10th line?

9. Is the moral maxim in lines 14th and 15th justly applicable in this case? Give reasons for any opinion you may express.

10. Give the meaning of यद्यपी नीति आन कंधर ।

HINDEE.

Examiner.— Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :

तिलक भाल बनमाल अधिक राजत रसाल छबि ।
मोरमुकुट को लटक पटक बरनत अटकत कबि ॥
पीतांबर फहरान मधुर मुसक्यान कपोलन ।
रहौ रुचिर मुख पान तान गावत मृदु बोलन ॥
रति कोटि काम अभिराम अति दुष्ट निकंदन गिरधरन ।
आनंदकंद ब्रजचंद प्रभु सु जय जय जय असरन सरन ॥
मोरमुकुट नगजटित कर्नकुंडल हेम झलकैं ।
मृगमद तिलक लिलाट कंवल लोचन दल पलकैं ॥

घुंघरवारी अलक कौस्तुभ कंठ बिराजै ।
पीत बसन बनमाल मधुर मुरली धुन बाजै ॥
करत कोटि आभा बरन सु चंद सूर्य्य देखत लजत ।
ब्रह्म देव दे भक्तजन सु स्याम रूप प्रीतम सजत ॥
चतुरानन सम बुद्धि बिदित जा हीय कोटि धर ।
एक एक धर प्रतिनि सीस जौ हीय कोटि बर ॥
सीस सीस प्रति बदन कोटि करतार बनावै ।
एक एक मुख मांहिं रसन फिर कोटि लगावै ॥
रसन रसन प्रति सारदा कोटि बैठि बानी बकहिं ।
नहिं जन अनाथ के नाथ की महिमा तबहु न कहि सकहिं ॥

2. Parse राजत बरनत अटकत ।

3 Who is meant by चतुरानन, and why is he represented as a sampler of wisdom ?

4. Render the following into prose khariboli :

शिव पूजत कैलाश पर दीऊ कर में ताल ।
सेत चार अंगिया अरुन रूप भैरवी बाल ॥
भस्मपिटारी कर गहे हाथ लिये तिरशूल ।
बंगाली व्याकुल भई गई सुधि भूल ॥
कानन फूल दुपहरिया कर कंकन पुहकार ।
सीस केस सोहत छुटे सेतबसन बैरार ॥
कंचन तन लोचन कमल नागरि महा अनूप ।
पिय में बैठी हंसति है मधुमाध्वी इह रूप ॥
पुहप कदम कानन धरे पहरे बस्तर लाल ।
क्रोधवंत तिरशूल कर लिये सिंधुवी बाल ॥

5. Give three synonyms of कानन कंकन पुहप बसन कमल

6. Give the etymology of अनूप ।

7 Explain the following couplet :

बांबी वाकी जल भरि ऊपर जारि आग ।
जबै बजाई बांसुरी निकस्यौ कारौ नाग ॥

8 Translate into English the following passage

ठंढे देश के रहनेवालों के काम की चीजें ठंढे देशों में ईश्वर ने पैदा कीई हैं उन देशों में ठंढ के कारण अन्न अच्छा नहीं होता और फल भी भली नहीं पकते इसलिये वहां के लोग अहेर कर अपना पेट भरते हैं और उस देस के जतुओं की ऊन रोम और चमड़ा अति उष्ण होता है उससे वहां के लोग अपने देह को ठंढ से बचाते हैं उन जीवों के चमडे समूर काकुम और संजाब कहाते हैं ॥

9. Translate into Hindee the following passage:

It is true Krishna gave me these dresses and jewels; but I know not who brought them here. How shall I mention what Krishna said to me? You will also be grieved, when you hear his words. He returned to me after having killed Kans, and made use of most unkind expressions. They have become the sons of Basudeo; and have gone away from us, after having completely gained our affections. When I was astonished at what they said, they talked of remuneration to us for bringing them up.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Examiner.—W. S. Lobb, M. A.

(Dates should in all cases be given.)

1 What was the nature of the Domesday Book? Give some account of it.

2. Give a short account of the wars in Ireland in the reign of Henry II.

3. What were the chief causes that led Henry V to invade France? Sketch briefly the events of the war which followed, the terms of the treaty which concluded it, and the results to England.

4. What was the date of the accession of Henry VI? What events in the early part of his reign show the increasing power of Parliament?

5. Mention the principal battles in the Wars of the Roses, and their results. State what dispute led to these wars, and explain briefly how the political and social state of England was affected by them.

6. What was the nature of the claim to the English crown advanced by or on behalf of the following persons:—(1) Perkin Warbeck; (2) Lady Jane Grey; (3) Mary Queen of Scots?

7. In whose reigns did the following insurrections take place? what were the objects of the insurgents? and what success did they meet with?—Wyatt's, Jack Cade's, Wat Tyler's.

8. What part did Henry VIII. take in the Reformation? and by what motives was he apparently actuated?

9. Mention the most important events that occurred, and the most remarkable persons who flourished between 1550 and 1600.

10. Mention any instances of struggles in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries between the ecclesiastical and civil powers in England, and state what measures were taken to control the former.

HISTORY

Examiner.—Mr. J. W. McCrindle.

1 Give an account of the discoveries, settlements, and conquests of the English in America.

2. Why did the American Colonies revolt from Great Britain?

3. The greatest blemish in the character of Charles I. was a want of sincerity; adduce facts to corroborate this judgment.

4. How was the first Protectorate Parliament constituted? What led to its dissolution?

5. Sketch briefly the career of the following persons—

(*a*). The Marquis of Montrose;

(*b*). Admiral Blake;

(*c*). General Monk.

6. State what you know regarding the Petition and Bill of Rights, the Exclusion Bill, the Test and Corporation Acts, the Habeas Corpus Act.

7. Give an outline of the political and military career of the Duke of Marlborough. Draw a map to illustrate his wars, where mark the battle fields, and the more important towns which he besieged or captured.

8. What were the principal articles of the treaty called the Peace of Utrecht? what is its date?

9. For what acts of his administration was Warren Hastings impeached by Burke? give some account of the trial.

ARITHMETIC, EUCLID, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—M. R. Thwaytes, B. A.

1. Triangles upon equal bases and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

2. Describe a triangle having each of the angles of the base double of the third.

Prove that the smaller of the two circles employed in the construction of the diagram is equal to the circle described about the required triangle.

3. If the outward angle of a triangle, made by producing one of the sides, be divided into two equal angles by a straight line which also cuts the base produced, the segments between the dividing line and the extremities of the base have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

If the two sides containing the angle through which the bisecting line is drawn be equal, interpret the result of the proposition.

4 Every solid angle is contained by plane angles, which together are less than four right angles.

5. Gold is sold at the Mint at £3 17*s* 9*d* per oz., and is mixed with alloy, worth 5*s*. 2*d*. per oz., in the ratio of 11 : 1.

If sovereigns be coined of this mixture, each weighing 5 dwts. 3 247 grs., what is the Mint profit per 100 sovereigns?

6. Solve the equations—

$$\left(\begin{array}{c}(1+x)(1+y)=10\\ x^2y+y^2x=18\end{array}\right)\quad\left(\begin{array}{c}\dfrac{x^2}{y}+\dfrac{y}{x}+\dfrac{x}{y}=27-\dfrac{y^2}{x^2}\\ x-y=2.\end{array}\right)$$

7. A bankrupt has three creditors, of whom A receives a shilling in the pound more than B, and B a shilling in the pound more than C A is thus paid £100 less than B, and B £100 less than C; the total debts were £3000, and the assets £1200; how much was due to each?

8. Eliminate x from the following equations:—

$$x^3+\frac{1}{x^3}+3\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)=m.$$

$$x^3-\frac{1}{x^3}-3\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)=n.$$

9. Find the sum of the following series to n terms:—

$$a-ar+ar^2-ar^3+\&c.$$

Find the order of magnitude of the arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonic mean between two numbers a and b.

10. Apply the binomial theorem to expand $\dfrac{3a}{(ax^3-x^4)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ in a series ascending by powers of x; obtain the first 5 terms of the series, and write down the $(r+1)^{th}$ term of the expansion.

TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS, AND STATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. W. Hatten, B. A.

1. The secant of a certain angle in the first quadrant is $\frac{41}{9}$; find the other Trigonometrical functions of that angle.

Can $\frac{41}{9}$ be the secant of an angle in any other quadrant?

Can $\frac{9}{41}$ be the secant of an angle?

2. Find an expression for all the angles which have a given tangent.

Find all the angles between $-180°$ and $+180°$ which satisfy the equation,

$$\tan^2\theta = 3.$$

3. Investigate geometrically expressions for $\sin 2A$ and $\cos 2A$ in terms of the trigonometrical functions of A.

Deduce an expression for $\cos 4A$ in terms of $\cos A$.

4. Prove that

$\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 7A + \cos 9A = 4 \cos A \cos 3A \cos 5A$; and that if A, B, C, D, be the angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle,

$$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C + \cos D = 0.$$

5. What is the logarithm of a number to a given base? Show that

$$\log_a mn = \log_a m + \log_a n,$$

Given

$$\log 3 = \cdot 47712$$
$$\log 11 = 1\cdot 04139,$$

and $\log \frac{11}{3}$, $\log 990$, $\log \cdot 03333\ldots$, $\log \left(\frac{3}{121}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$

6. If A, B, C, be the angles of a triangle, and a, b, c, the lengths of the sides respectively opposite to A, B, C; prove that

$$\tan \frac{1}{2}\left(B - C\right) = \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{A}{2},$$

Two sides of a triangle are 5 and 4 yards, and the included angle 60°; find the other angles, having given

$$\log 3 = \cdot 47712.$$
$$L \tan 10° \, 53' = 9 \cdot 28390$$
$$L \tan 10° \, 54' = 9 \cdot 28458$$

7. If one of two forces acting on a particle at right angles to each other be 15 P, and their resultant be 39 P, find the other force.

8. Find the resultant of two parallel forces acting in the same direction on a body.

6. Assuming the position of the centre of gravity of a triangle, prove that, if D be the middle point of BC, a side of the triangle $A\ B\ C$, and E the middle point of $A\ D$, E will be the centre of gravity of the quadrilateral $A\ B\ E\ C$.

10. The weight of the beam and hook of a common (or Roman) steelyard is 4 lbs, and the hook is suspended 4 inches from the fulcrum; the moveable weight must be placed 2 inches from the fulcrum when a weight of 5 lbs. is attached to the hook, and 5 inches when a weight of 11 lbs. is attached; what is the moveable weight? and how far from the fulcrum is the centre of gravity of the beam and hook? Where must the moveable weight be placed, when a weight of 19 lbs. is attached to the hook?

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—REV. J. TRAFFORD, M. A.

1. The different phenomena of Mental Science are closely related to various practical arts: (*a*) what is Abercrombie's classification of those phenomena, and (*b*) of the arts dependent on the scientific knowledge of them?

2. (*a*) What are the "Ideal" and "Materialistic" theories of Philosophy? (*b*) While waiving a full discussion of them, as questions beyond the range of legitimate investigation, on what grounds does Abercrombie reject them?

3. (*a*) How are marvellous events to be distinguished from miraculous ones? (*b*) How will superior intelligence predispose the mind to receive marvellous statements? (*c*) Justify Laplace's position that the more improbable a statement in which independent witnesses agree, the greater is the probability of its truth.

4. Distinguish between (*a*) *Sensation* and *Perception*; (*b*) *Consciousness* and *Reflection*; (*c*) *Memory* and *Conception*; (*d*) *Imagination* and *Fancy*; (*e*) *Physical*, *Efficient*, and *Final Causes*; (*f*) *Innate Ideas*, and *Intuitive Articles of Belief*.

5. (*a*) What were the distinctive doctrines of the Nominalists and Realists? (*b*) State some historical facts respecting the controversy between them. (*c*) What modification of opinion is indicated by the term Conceptualist?

6. What presumptive evidence have we for the opinions (*a*) that *the mind is always thinking*; and (*b*) that *absolute forgetfulness of any thing is impossible?*

7. State the question involved in a discussion on the Freedom of the Will, and the opposite views advocated.

8. (*a*) Why are physical sciences more certain than those which deal with mental operations? and (*b*) whence the

superiority of mathematical reasoning over that of any other kind?

9. (*a*) Enumerate the principal articles of belief usually designated "First Truths." (*b*) Why are they so called? (*c*) How are they distinguished from other truths? (*d*) Show that our conviction respecting causation is not the result of experience.

10. What perversions of reasoning are (*a*) Fallacies of division and (*b*) composition; (*c*) the non-distribution of the middle term; (*d*) a begging of the question; and (*e*) reasoning in a circle? Illustrate by an example of each.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. D. Don.

1. What are the motive principles, or "moving powers" in our nature, i. e. those which directly excite the will to action? What are the determining principles, i. e. those which may interfere to check, prevent, or permit the action?

2. Distinguish between the Desire of Power and the Desire of Superiority. Show how each of them operates as a motive principle.

3. Define Sincerity, and contrast it with its opposite. Illustrate by examples.

4 How would you distinguish between Self-love and Selfishness? Does Self-love belong to the motive, or determining principles? Give reasons for your answer.

5. Trace the chain of sequences which displays the action of moral causes (*a*) as seen in sound and healthy exercise; (*b*) as exhibited in the disruption of moral harmony.

6. What is Conscience; its place among the moral powers; and its province in connexion with our relations to other beings?

7. If the mind has a native perception of moral quality, how does it come to pass that a man may become blinded, or have his vision distorted, as to the first great principles of moral truth?

8. What is the Utilitarian Theory of Morals? Distinguish it from the Selfish theory. What is Abercrombie's view (*a*) respecting the phenomena which the theories seek to explain; (*b*) respecting theories of morals in general?

9. How may it be shown that such eccentricities of practice as the encouragement of theft in Sparta, and infanticide in India, prove no diversity of moral feelings?

10. Is harmony of the moral feelings consistent with an exclusive devotion to the affairs of the present life; or with an exclusive devotion to religion? Give reasons for your answer.

B. A. Examination, 1866.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Give concisely the plot of Sir Walter Scott's Marmion. In what does its chief excellency consist? What features of the manners of the feudal times are illustrated in Marmion?

2. State briefly what you conceive to be the characteristic merits and defects of Scott's Poetry. Quote, or refer to, any passage in Marmion that seems to you distinguished for beauty and force, and point out the particular points of beauty.

3. Name the leading characters in Shakspeare's play of Othello. To what source does the story of Othello appear to be traceable? Give your impression of the character of Iago, and contrast it with that of Edmund in King Lear.

4. From what sources did the modern European Drama derive its origin? Trace shortly the history of the Drama in England down to Shakspeare's time.

5. ——— As when a cloud
Of gathering hail with limpid crusts of ice,
Enclos'd and obvious to the beaming sun,
Collects his large effulgence; straight the heavens
With equal flames present on either hand
The radiant visage: Persia stands at gaze,
Appall'd; and on the brink of Ganges doubts
The snowy-vested seer, in Mithra's name,
To which the fragrance of the south shall burn,
To which his warbled orisons ascend."

(*a*) Paraphrase this passage in plain prose.

(*b*) Enumerate the words derived from the Latin in this passage, and give pure English equivalents for them.

(*c*) Illustrate briefly the character of the superstition alluded to in the concluding lines.

6. "Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls:
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something—nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

(*a*) Who utters this speech, and on what occasion?

(*b*) Give the derivation and literal meaning of the words—jewel, purse, filches, trash, robs.

(*c*) Explain the meaning of the compound epithet *something—nothing*.

7. In what peculiar senses does Shakspeare sometimes use the following words:—Companion, demerit, knave, strange, voluble?

8. (*a*) ——— "*Be assur'd of this,*
That the magnifico is much belov'd;
And hath in *his* effect a voice potential,
As double as the *duke's*:—

(*b*) ——— with cruel hand
Shake not the dying sinner's sand!
O look, my son, upon yon sign
Of the Redeemer's grace divine;
O think on faith and bliss!
By many a death-bed I have been,
And many a sinner's parting seen,
But never aught like this."

(*c*) OTH.—"It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul,
Let me not name it to you, you chaste stars!

It is the cause. Yet I'll not shed her blood;
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.'

(*a*) Parse the italicized words in this passage.

(*b*) Mark out the feet and accentuation in these lines.

(*c*) Describe the state of Othello's mind whilst he utters these words, by a quotation from Macbeth.

9. Exhibit, in a tabular form, the classification of English verbs that seems to you the most useful for syntax and composition.

10. Write a short essay on the principal peculiarities that distinguish the grammar of the *middle* English from that of the English of the *present* day.

PROSE.

Examiner.—Mr. K. Deighton, B. A.

1 Bacon's method has been indirectly, rather than directly, useful to mankind. Why so? Point out the one great error which mars its completeness. How does Aristotle's induction differ from that of Bacon?

2. Describe the plan of the Great Instauration; and mention the parts which were wholly, or nearly, finished by the author. What are the "three distempers of learning?" and what causes concurred to produce the first? How does Bacon criticize the method of the Schoolmen?

3. The ancients, while deifying inventors, and authors of discoveries for the service of human life, gave to founders of states, and lawgivers, the titles of heroes only. On what grounds does Bacon consider they were right in so doing?

4. Illustrate, by examples, the truth conveyed in Bacon's parable regarding alchemy.

5. Explain :—

(*a*) "For the human mind, if it acts upon matter, and contemplates the nature of things, and the works of God, operates according to the stuff, and is limited thereby."

(*b*) "To speak the truth, antiquity, as we call it, is the young state of the world; for those times are ancient when the world is ancient; and not those we vulgarly account ancient by computing backwards."

6. In what does the essence of the crime of libel consist? Supposing the ode attributed to Chenier to be the production of Peltier, and granting it to be libellous, what line of argument still lies open for the defendant?

7. "France in a few years described the whole circle of human society." Mention the different changes of government which took place between the downfall of the Monarchy, and the establishment of the Empire.

8. Give, as briefly as possible, Macaulay's estimate of Madame D'Arblay as a writer. What two causes spoilt her style?

6. Remark upon the following sentences :—

(*a*) "In whose demeanour the untamed ferocity of the Scythian might be discovered through a thin varnish of French politeness."

(*b*) "The inmates of Juniper Hall were all attached to the constitution of 1791."

(*c*) "Juno, as in the Æneid, delegated the work of vengeance to Alecto."

(*d*) "Miss Burney did for the English novel what Jeremy Collier did for the English Drama."

10. In what three sorts of writing are we especially liable to be imposed on by words without meaning? Define purity of style; and distinguish between *nonsense* and *absurdity* in language. Rewrite the subjoined sentence, both in the

direct and the indirect narration, so as to get rid of all ambiguity :—Lysias promised to his father never to abandon his friends."

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Ogilvie, M. A.

1 To whom are the two Epistles of Horace's Second Book, and the Epistle *De Arte Poeticâ*, respectively addressed? What is the principal subject treated of in all the three?

2. Si, quia Græcorum sunt antiquissima quæque
Scripta vel optima, Romani pensantur eadem
Scriptores trutina; non est quod multa loquamur:
Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri:
Venimus ad summum fortunæ: pingimus atque
Psallimus et luctamur Achivis doctius unctis.

(*a*) What is the fact which Horace here admits in common with those whose views he combats? What inference—considered by Horace an erroneous one—was deduced from this fact? State the course of reasoning which he here employs in order to disprove this inference.

(*b*) *Græcorum sunt antiquissima quæque scripta vel optima.* Express this in idiomatic English, so as to bring out the precise meaning of *quæque* and of *vel.* (*c*) According to the reading here, what part of speech is *extra?* Instead of *oleam* some editions read *olea;* what argument derived from the construction might be urged in favour of this latter reading? (*d*) How do you determine the tense of *Venimus?* (*e*) What is the precise meaning of *psallimus?* (*f*) Explain the epithet *unctis;* to which of the foregoing verbs does it exclusively refer?

3. Non equidem insector delendaque carmina Livi
Esse reor, memini quæ plagosum mihi parvo
Orbilium dictare; sed emendata videri
Pulchraque et exactis minimum distantia miror;
Inter quæ verbum emicuit si forte decorum, et
Si versus paulo concinnior unus et alter,
Injuste totum ducit venditque poema.

(*a*) What is the force of *equidem?* In what does it differ from *quidem?* (*b*) What author is here referred to? When and where did he flourish? (*c*) To what practice in the Roman mode of teaching does the word *dictare* refer? (*d*) Explain the difference of idiom with respect to the tense of the verb after *memini* in Latin, and that after *remember* in English. (*e*) What do you consider as the nominative and object of *ducit* and *vendit?* (*f*) Translate the last three lines.

4. Hic error tamen et levis hæc insania quantas
Virtutes habeat sic collige.

Mention some of the advantages which Horace goes on to sketch out as attending the cultivation of poetry.

5. Translate the following passage; give a brief narrative of the war in which Horace here describes himself as having been engaged:—

Romæ nutriri mihi contigit, atque doceri
Iratus Graiis quantum nocuisset Achilles.
Adjecere bonæ paulo plus artis Athenæ,
Scilicet ut vellem curvo dignoscere rectum,
Atque inter silvas Academi quærere verum.
Dura sed emovere loco me tempora grato,
Civilisque rudem belli tulit æstus in arma
Cæsaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.
Unde, simul primum me dimisere Philippi,

Decisis humilem pennis inopemque paterni
Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax
Ut versus facerem.

6. ——— Ego cur, acquirere pauca
Si possum, invideor, cum lingua Catonis et Enni
Sermonem patrium ditaverit, et nova rerum
Nomina protulerit?

(*a*) State the various ways in which *invideo* is construed. (*b*) Mention some of those words or peculiarities of construction not to be found in any other author, but which Horace employs in virtue of the right which he here claims.

7. (*a*) What is the force of *per* in *perfidus?* In what other Latin adjective does it convey the same meaning? (*b*) Mark the quantity of the first syllable of *fides* (subs.), *fido* (verb), *fidus*, *fidelis*, and *fiducia*. (*c*) Mark the quantity of all the syllables of the genitive case of *Ixion* and *Io*. (*d*) Explain *ampulla*, *sesquipedalia*, *aulæa premere*, *aulæa tollere*, *orichalcum*.

8. Translate—

Romani pueri longis rationibus assem
Discunt in partes centum diducere. "Dicat
Filius Albini; Si per quincunce remota est
Uncia, quid superat? Poteras dixisse," "Triens." "Eu!
Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit?"
"Semis."

9. Translate the following from Juvenal:—

Bellorum exuviæ, truncis affixa tropaeis
Lorica, et fracta de casside buccula pendens
Et curtum temone jugum victæque triremis
Aplustre, et summo tristis captivus in arcu,
Humanis majora bonis creduntur. Ad hæc se
Romanus, Graiusque, ac barbarus endoperator

Erexit . causas discriminis, atque laboris
Inde habuit. Tanto major famæ sitis est, quam
Virtutis. Quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam
Præmia si tollas ?

10. Translate into Latin (verse if you can; if not—prose):—
Enlarge my life with multitude of days !
In health, in sickness, thus the suppliant prays ;
Hides from himself his state, and shuns to know,
That life protracted is protracted woe.

ANNALS, Book I ; AGRICOLA.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1 Translate, with brief explanatory notes :—

Prima Vari castra lato ambitu et dimensis principiis trium legionum manus ostentabant , dein semiruto vallo, humili fossa accisæ jam reliquiæ consedisse intelligebantur : medio campi albentia ossa, ut fugerant, ut restiterant, disjecta vel aggerata. Adjacebant fragmina telorum equorumque artus, simul truncis arborum antefixa ora. Lucis propinquis barbaræ aræ, apud quos tribunos ac primorum ordinum centuriones mactaverant. Et cladis ejus superstites, pugnam aut vincula elapsi, referebant hic ceciidisse legatos, illic raptas aquilas ; primum ubi vulnus Varo adactum, ubi infelici dextera et suo ictu mortem invenerit; quo tribunali concionatus Arminius, quot patibula captivis, quæ scrobes, utque signis et aquilis per superbiam inluserit.

2. Hunc rerum cursum, quamquam nulla verborum jactantia epistolis Agricolæ auctum, ut Domitiano moris erat, fronte lætus, pectore anxius excepit. Inerat conscientia derisui fuisse nuper falsum e Germania triumphum, emptis per commercia, quorum habitus et crinis in captivorum speciem formarentur ; at nunc veram magnamque victoriam tot millibus

hostium cæsis ingenti fama celebrari. Id sibi maxime formidolosum, privati hominis nomen supra principis attolli: frustra studia fori et civilium artium decus in silentium acta, si militarem gloriam alius occuparet; et cetera utcunque facilius dissimulari: ducis boni imperatoriam virtutem esse. Talibus curis exercitus, quodque sævæ cogitationis indicium erat, secreto suo satiatus, optimum in præsentia statuit reponere odium, donec impetus famæ et favor exercitus languesceret.

3. Translate, and explain, the following passages:—

(*a*) Missionem dari viçena stipendia meritis; exauctorari qui sena dena fecissent, ac retineri sub vexillo ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis..

(*b*) Achaiam ac Macedoniam onera deprecantes levari in præsens proconsulari imperio tradique Cæsari placuit.

(*c*) Gravium Marcellum prætorem Bithyniæ quæstor ipsius majestatis postulavit, subscribente Romano Hispone.

(*d*) Mox nostræ duxere Helvidium in carcerem manus; nos Maurici Rusticique visus, nos innocenti sanguine Senecio perfudit.

4. What was the family connexion between Augustus Tiberius and Caligula?

5. Give the theory of the Latin Gerund and Gerundive, and explain by it the following passages:—

(*a*) Volvenda dies en attulit ultro.

(*b*) Pœnarum grave sit solvendi tempus adultum.

6. Distinguish between—

(*a*) Si quid habet, dat.

(*b*) Si quid habeamus, dabimus.

(*c*) Si quid habeas, des.

(*d*) Si quid haberet, daret.

7. Translate into Latin Prose—

The Archbishop of Canterbury was a main agent in this fatal work; a man vigilant enough, of an active or rather

of a restless mind; more ambitious to undertake than politic to carry on; of a disposition too fierce and cruel for his coat; which, notwithstanding, he was so far from concealing in a subtle way, that he increased the envy of it by insolence. He had few vulgar and private vices, as being neither taxed of covetousness, intemperance, nor incontinence; and, in a word, a man not altogether so bad in his personal character as unfit for the state of England.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—BABOO RAJ KRISHNA BANERJEA.

এককালে এই অপূর্ব্ব আনন্দ-কাননে নিষ্কলঙ্ক দম্পতী-প্রেমেরই প্রাদুর্ভাব ছিল। তৎকালে অনেকানেক প্রধান ধর্ম্ম তাঁহার সহচর ছিল, কোন দুষ্ক্রিয়া এ স্থানে প্রবেশ করিতেও সমর্থ হইত না। এক্ষণে তাহার সম্পূর্ণ বিপর্য্যয় ঘটিয়াছে। দম্পতী-প্রেম ও তাঁহার সহচরদিগের দৈন্যদশা উপস্থিত হইয়া পরানুরাগী কামরূপ পিশাচেরই আধিপত্য বৃদ্ধি হইতেছে।

1. Explain নিষ্কলঙ্ক দম্পতী-প্রেম and পরানুরাগী কামরূপ পিশাচ.

2. Mention some of the অনেকানেক প্রধান ধর্ম্ম.

এই সমুদায় শোচনীয় ব্যাপার শ্রবণ করিয়া আমি বিষাদ-সমুদ্রে মগ্ন হইলাম, এবং দয়া, ক্ষোভ ও ক্রোধ পর্য্যায়ক্রমে আমার অন্তঃকরণকে ব্যাকুলিত করিতে লাগিল। সাংসারিক লোকের এই সকল অন্যায়াচরণ ভাবিতে ভাবিতে সে রজনীতে আমার সুন্দররূপ নিদ্রা হইল না, কারণ চিন্তাকুল চিত্তে সুচারু সুষুপ্তি-সমাগম সম্ভব নহে। পরে রাত্রি-শেষে কিঞ্চিৎ নিদ্রাকর্ষণ হইতেই আমি কি অপূর্ব্ব ব্যাপার সকলই দর্শন করিলাম! সে সমুদায় আমার এরূপ হৃদয়ঙ্গম হইয়া রহিয়াছে যে, স্বপ্ন কি বাস্তবিক, সহসা অনুভব করা যায় না। আমি জন-সমাজের যে প্রকার বিপর্য্যয় দেখিয়াছি, তাহা সবিশেষ বর্ণনা করা দুঃসাধ্য।

3. Give the meanings and etymology of the words শোচনীয়, সাংসারিক, হৃদয়ঙ্গম, and দুঃসাধ্য.

4. What gave rise to the *alternate* emotions of দয়া, ক্ষোভ, and ক্রোধ in the mind of the speaker?

5. Is there any difference in meaning between the words ব্যাকুল and ব্যাকুলিত? If so, explain.

6. Explain—

(*a*) চিন্তাকুল চিত্তে সুচারু সুষুপ্তি-সমাগম সম্ভব নহে।

(*b*) স্বপ্ন কি বাস্তবিক।

(*c*) জন-সমাজের যে প্রকার বিপর্য্যয় দেখিয়াছি।

7. Give the etymology of words সুষুপ্তি, স্বপ্ন, বাস্তবিক, and বিপর্য্যয়.

8. Give the feminine forms of the words শোচনীয়, সাংসারিক, হৃদয়ঙ্গম, and বাস্তবিক.

9. Write the substance of the following passage in your own language, using as few words of the text as possible :—

যখন এক প্রকার জীবের একরূপ মনোবৃত্তির কিঞ্চিৎ ন্যূনাধিক্য সঙ্ঘটন-দ্বারা বোধ-শক্তির এতাদৃশ ইতরবিশেষ হয়, তখন যে অচিন্তনীয় পুরুষের অচিন্ত্য জ্ঞান ও অনির্ব্বচনীয় শক্তি কোন বিষয়েই আমাদের শারীরিক ও মানসিক বৃত্তির স্বভাবাক্রান্ত নহে, প্রত্যুত তদপেক্ষা অনন্তগুণ উৎকৃষ্ট ও অশেষ বিষয়ে ভিন্নভাবাক্রান্ত, তাঁহার কার্য্য যে আমাদের বোধাতিরিক্ত ও বিস্ময়জনক বলিয়া প্রত্যয় জন্মিবে ইহাতে আশ্চর্য্য কি?

10. Turn the following nouns into adjectives :—

স্বপ্ন, লয়, যাত্রা, বিনয়, বিরাম, বিধান, আহরণ, নিয়ম.

11. Mention the *samásas* (সমাস) in the following words:—

শোকানল, ভোজনবিশিষ্ট, অজ্ঞাতকুলশীল, পরলোকযাত্রা, যশোভাজন, জনশূন্য, তদ্গতচিত্ত, জ্ঞানাপন্ন, ধীশক্তিসম্পন্ন, and ত্রিভুবন.

12. Write a short essay in Bengali on the following subject :—

"জ্ঞানের কি আশ্চর্য্য প্রভাব!"

13. Translate the following passage into English :

অশিক্ষিত ব্যক্তির অন্তঃকরণ আবাল-বার্দ্ধক্য প্রায় অধম কর্ম্মে নিযুক্ত থাকে। তাহাকে উদরান্ন আহরণার্থ নিকৃষ্ট প্রবৃত্তি পরিচালন পূর্ব্বক শারীরিক পরিশ্রমে প্রবৃত্ত হইতে হয়, কিন্তু তাহার প্রধান মনোবৃত্তি সমুদায় চির-নিদ্রায় নিদ্রিত থাকিয়া, অথবা অ-যথা-বিধানে পরিচালিত হইয়া, অকর্ম্মণ্য ও দোষান্বিত হইতে থাকে। জীবিকা-সংক্রান্ত কার্য্যই তাহার পক্ষে প্রধান কার্য্য, এবং প্রায়ই বর্ত্তমান কাল ও সন্নিহিত বিষয়মাত্র তাহার আলোচনার বিষয়।

BENGALI.

Examiner.—PUNDIT GREESH CHUNDER VIDYARATNA.

এই মতে প্রত্যক্ষ ও অনুমানাতিরিক্ত প্রমাণান্তর নাই। অন্যান্য দর্শনকারেরা শব্দাদি যে সমস্ত প্রমাণ স্বীকার করেন সে সকলই অনুমানস্বরূপ, অনুমানাতিরিক্ত নহে।

1. What system of Philosophy is here alluded to?
2. What is the meaning of the term প্রমাণ?
3. What idea have you of পরমাণু and দ্ব্যণুক?

যদি জলের শুক্লরূপ ও মধুর রস ব্যতিরিক্ত অন্য রূপ বা রস না থাকে, তবে যমুনার জলে নীলত্ব ও সমুদ্রজলে লবণরসের অনুভব হয় কেন?

4. How does the *Sarvadarsana-sangraha* meet this objeo-on?

5. Enumerate the different kinds of *Abhâvas* (অভাব), and point out the particular *Abhâvas* (অভাব) in each of the following sentences :—

(*a*) গৃহহইতে পুস্তক ভিন্ন।

(*b*) এ গৃহে বস্ত্র নাই।

(*c*) আমার অধ্যয়ন হইল না।

6. Give the etymology of the words আপত্তি, উত্থাপিত, ব্যতিরিক্ত, অধ্যয়ন, জিজ্ঞাসা, and প্রতীয়মান.

মীমাংসা দর্শন ধর্ম্মদর্শনের দর্পণস্বরূপ দুর্গম বেদমার্গে সুখ-সঞ্চলনের বাষ্পীয়রথসদৃশ, এবং শ্রুতি ও স্মৃতির বিরোধভঞ্জক মধ্যস্থস্বরূপ।

7. Explain fully the above passage.

8. Mention the several *vedângas* (বেদাঙ্গ). Which is the principal among them?

যজ্ঞাদিরূপ কর্ম্মের প্রধান অঙ্গের নিষ্পত্তি হইলে অন্যান্য গুণীভূত অঙ্গের অননুষ্ঠান জন্য স্বর্গাদি স্বরূপ প্রকৃত ফলের কোন হানি হয় না।

9. Give the meanings of the words নিষ্পত্তি, গুণীভূত, অননুষ্ঠান, and প্রকৃত.

10. Give the meanings of, and point out the *samasas* (সমাস) in, the words বিরুদ্ধভাবাপন্ন, অভ্রান্তপুরুষোক্ততা, জীবাত্মাতিরিক্ত, ষাটকৌষিক, তমোগুণপ্রধান, and ত্রিগুণাত্মক.

এই ষোলটী পদার্থ বিশেষ রূপে জানিতে পারিলেই আত্মতত্ত্বজ্ঞান জন্মে।

11. What is আত্মতত্ত্বজ্ঞান?

রাগ ও দ্বেষের কারণস্বরূপ ঐ মিথ্যাজ্ঞান নিবৃত্ত হইলে রাগ ও দ্বেষের আর উৎপত্তি হয় না।

12. Explain মিথ্যাজ্ঞান, রাগ, and দ্বেষ.

13. Translate the following passage into Bengali :—

It is common to overlook what is near by keeping the eye fixed upon something remote. In the same manner present opportunities are neglected, and attainable good is slighted, by minds busied in extensive ranges and intent upon future advantages. Life, however short, is made still shorter by waste of time, and its progress towards happiness, though naturally slow, is yet retarded by unnecessary labour.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following lines into English :

शिरसि स्म जिघ्रति सुरारिबन्धने
छलवामनं विनयवामनस्तदा ।
यशसेव वीर्य्यविजितामरद्रुम-
प्रसवेन वासितशिरोरुहे नृपः ॥
सुखवेदनाहृषितरोमकूपया
शिथिलीकृतेऽपि वसुदेवजन्मनि ।
कुरु भर्त्तुरङ्कतया न तत्यजे
धिकसत्कदम्बनिकुरम्बचारुता ॥
इतरानपि क्षितिभुजोऽनुजन्मनः
प्रमनाः प्रमोदपरिपुष्टलोचनः ।
स यथोचितक्षनसभाजनोचितः
प्रसभोद्धृतासुरसभोऽसभाजयत् ॥
समुपेत्य तुल्यमहसः शिलाघनान्
घनपक्षदीर्घतरवाहुशालिनः ।
परिशिश्लिषुः क्षितिपतीन् क्षितीश्वराः
कुलिशात्परेण गिरयो गिरीनिव ॥
रथवाजिपत्तिकरिणीसमाकुल-
न्तदनीकयोः समगतद्वयम्मिथः ।
दधिरे पृथक्करिणएव दूरतो
महतां हि सर्व्वमथवा जनातिगम् ॥
अधिरुह्यतामिति महीभृतोदितः
कपिकेतुनार्पितकरोरथं हरिः ।
अवलम्बितैलविलपाणिपल्लवः
श्रयति स्म मेघमिव मेघवाहनः ॥

2. What legends are alluded to in the first sloka ?

3. Paraphrase the following passage in Sanscrit prose, using different words as much as possible.

निश्वासधूमं सह रत्नाभाभि
र्भिन्नोत्थितं भूमिमिवोरगाणाम् ।
नीलोपलस्यूतविचित्रधातु-
मसौ गिरिं रैवतकं ददर्श ॥
गुर्वीरजस्रं वृषदः समन्ता-
दुपर्य्युपर्य्यम्बुमुचां वितानैः ।
विन्यायमानं दिवसस्य भर्त्तु-
र्मार्गं पुनारोढुमिवोन्नमद्भिः ॥
क्वान्तं रुचा काञ्चनपद्मभाजा
नवप्रभाजालभृतां मणीनाम् ।
श्रितं शिलाश्यामलताभिरामं
लताभिरामन्त्रितषट्पदाभिः ॥
सहस्रसङ्ख्यैर्गगनं शिरोभिः
पदैर्भुवं व्याप्य विलिखमानम् ।
विलोचनस्यानगतोऽपि रश्मि
निशाकरं साधु हिरण्यगर्भम् ॥
क्वचिज्जलापायविपाण्डुराणि
धौतोत्तरीयप्रतिमच्छवीनि ।
अभ्राणि बिभ्राणमुमाङ्कसङ्ग
विभक्तभस्मानमिव स्मरारिम् ॥
स्कन्धाधिरूढोज्वलनीलकण्ठा-
नुर्वीरुहः श्लिष्टतनूनहीन्द्रैः ।
प्रनर्त्तितानेकलताभुजाग्रान्
रुद्रानेकानिव धारयन्तम् ॥
विलम्बिनीलोत्पलकर्णपूराः
कपोलभित्तीरिव लोध्रगौरीः ॥

नवोत्पलपालशृतसैकताभाः
शुचीरपः शैवलिनोर्दधानम् ॥

4. Divide the expression पुमारोहुं into its component parts.

5. Give the roots of स्यूत भित्त्वा व्याप्य दधानं समुपेत्य दधिरे, and their 3rd person singular third preterite टो as well as the past passive participle of the last five.

6. Why is वितिष्ठमानं in the proper form (आत्मनेपदं)? In what positions does स्था take that form?

7. Give the 3rd person singular present को and 3rd preterite टो in the passive voice of विभाणं and दधानं.

8. Give the 3rd person singular 2nd preterite टो and 2nd future तो of । नश् मा मन क्रमभुज भंज ।

हरितपत्रमयीव मरुद्गणैः
खगवनद्धमनोरमपल्लवा ।
मधुरिपोरभिताम्रमुखी मुदं
दिवि ततान विततान शुकावलिः ॥

9. What is the subject in this sloka? What are the qualifying adjectives of that subject? By what is मुदं governed? What is the proper meaning of this passage?

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. How many kinds of Alankára are there? Explain their peculiar scopes.

2. Translate the following extract into English.

वदनमिदं न सरोजं नयने नेन्दीवरे एते। इह सविधे मुग्धदृशोमधुकर न मुधा परिभ्राम्य। यथा वा हृदि विषलताहारो नायं भुजङ्गमनायकः। कुवलयदलश्रेणीकण्ठ नसा गरलद्युतिः। मलयजरजोनेदं भस्म प्रियारहिते मयि प्रहरणहरभ्रान्त्यानङ्ग क्रुधा किमु धावसि ॥

नन्वयं निश्चयान्तः सन्देहः तत्र संशयनिश्चययोरेकाश्रयत्वेनावश्यामात् अत्र तु भ्रमरादेः संशयो नायकादेर्निश्चयः किञ्च न भ्रमरादेरपि संशय एककोट्यनधिके ज्ञाने तथा समीपागमनासम्भवात तर्हि भ्रान्तिमानस्तु अन्त नाम भ्रमरादेर्भ्रान्तिर्भवेद्द तस्याश्चमत्कारविधायित्वं अपितु तथाविध. नायकादुक्तेरेवेति सहृदयसंवेद्यं किञ्चाविवक्षितेऽपि भ्रमरादेः पतनादौ भ्रान्तौ वा नायिका चन्द्रादिरूपेणैव संभवत्येव तथाविधोक्तिः। नच रूपकध्वनिरयं मुखस्य कमलत्वेनानिर्द्धारणात्। नचापह्नुतिः प्रस्तुतस्यानिषेधादिति पृथगेवायमलङ्कारश्चिरन्तनोक्तालङ्कारेभ्यः शुक्तिकायां रजतधिया पतति पुरुषे शुक्तिकेयं न रजतमिति कस्यचिदुक्तेर्नायमलङ्कारो वैचित्र्याभावात्।

3 Give the definition of अनुप्रास and श्लेषः। What species of Alankara are they?

4. Define also उत्प्रेक्षा and हेतुः।

5. Translate the following passage into English :

काकतालीयवत् प्राप्तं दृष्ट्वापि निधिमग्रतः।
न स्वयं दैवमादत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते॥
उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति कार्य्याणि न मनोरथैः।
न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः॥
माढपिष्टकृताभ्यासो गुणितामेति बालकः।
न गर्भच्युतिमात्रेण पुत्रो भवति पण्डितः॥
माता शत्रुः पिता वैरी येन बालो न पाठितः।
न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा॥
रूपयौवनसम्पन्ना विशालकुलसम्भवाः।
विद्याहीना न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः॥
मूर्खोऽपि शोभते तावत् सभायां वस्त्रवेष्टितः।
तावच्च शोभते मूर्खो यावत् किञ्चिन्न भाषते॥

6. Translate the following passage into Sanscrit.

It is only in the ninth and tenth books of the Rig Veda that there is any very distinct and prominent reference made to a future life. It is true that the Ribhus, on account of their artistic skill, are said to have been promised, and to have attained immortality and divine honours; but this is a special case of deification, and does not prove that ordinary mortals were considerd to survive after the termination of their earthly existence. There are, however, a few other passages which may be understood as intimating a belief in a future state of blessedness.

URDU.

Examiner.—MAJOR W. N. LEES.

1. Translate the following passage from the Dewan Sauda into English prose:

تیرے سائے تلے ھی تو وہ مہنت
پشہ کرے دیو ودد سے لڑنت
نام سن پیل کوہ پیکر کے
بھہ چلے جوے شیر ھو کردنت
سحر صولت کے سامنے تیرے
سامری بھول جاے اپنی پڑھنت
تکلے کی طرح بل نکل جاوے
تیرے آگے جو وہ کرے اکڑنت
دیکھہ میدان مین تجکو روز نبرد
منہہ پہ راونکے پھول جاوے بسنت
تکتک پا اگر سنے تیری
داب کردم گھسک چلے ھنونت
آوے بالفرض سامنے تیرے
روز ھیجا کے سوریا ساونت

تن کا اُنکے زرہ مین هو یهه حال
مرغ کي دام مین هو جون پهڑکنت
شعله پیرا اگر هو تیري تیغ
کاه سے کوه تلک هو سب بهسمنت
فرق پر جب عدو کے وہ بیٹهے
زہ فلک بولے اور ملک احسنت
گرے کرے تجه تیر کا جهان پیکان
قوت بازو سے تري سر کنت
هاتهه سوفار تلک نه پهنچے کبهو
کرے بهر عمر وهان کوئي کهدنت
زهرۂ برق آب هوجاوے
تیرے توسن کي گرسے کڑکنت

(*a*) What historical allusion is contained in the words حوي شير

(*b*) Who was سامري and what is his story?

(*c*) Explain the phrase منهه پر بسنت پهولنا

(*d*) Give a brief account of the story of Ráwan.

(*e*) What is the difference between برق * رعد * صاعقه

2. Translate the following passage.

دید تیري بدوئي حق سے نگهه کا هی خلل
ایك شی دو نظر آتي هی به چشم احول
مرضئ حق تیري مرضی سے هی چون جوهر فرد
اِس یقین مین نه گمان کوسکے زنهار خلل .

(*a*) What is the meaning of جوهر فرد and what difference of opinion exists regarding it?

URDU.

Examiner.—MAJOR W. N. LEES.

1. Translate the following passage from the *Khatt i Taqdir*:

اُسکے دربار کے لوح و قلم جیسے دفتري شیخ نجدي جیسے
مفتري روح الا مین جیسے دربان اُسکے تخت کي سیڑھیان یہہ تو
آسمان ماہ و مہر جیسے خدمتگار بے شمار دین و دنیا اُسکے گھر کي
لونڈیان عقل و فراست اُسکے خانہزاد باندیان اُسکي ماہیت اور
گدہ کے سمجھنے مین عقل احمق اُسکے فضل و کرم سے حوصلہ
عناصر کا شق موالید ثلثہ اُسکي باندي بچي ادراک اور دھن اُس
کاریگري کے سمجھنے مین خام اور کچي قوت نامیہ اُسکي نمک
حلال کنیز روئیدگي اُسکي خانہ زاد باندي بےتمیز بہار و خزان
اُسکے فراش و باغبان عقول عشرہ اُسکے ٹہلئے کارکنان مقولات عشر
اور ہیولیٰ اور صورت اُسکے کارخانون کے مصالح فراوان شش جہت
اُسکے ایک چھوٹے سے کارخانہ حدود دن و رات اُسکے کوتلان سمند
و مشکي بانموذ اُس شہنشاہ کا تو تخت بہت ہی اونچاہي وہان
تک تو طایر وہم و خیال بھي نہین جاسکتے مگر اُسکي صدار
المہام اور پیشکار امور شاہي نائبۃ السلطنت ایک بادشاہزادي
ہی جسکا یہہ دربار تم دیکھتے ہو

(*a*) Who is Shaikh Nagdi—who also is called روح الا مین and has he any other designation?

(*b*) Explain what are موالید and عناصر ثلثہ

(*c*) Give in detail, enumerate, the عقول عشرہ—and عشر مقولات explain also ہیولی and the difference between ہیولي and صورۃ

(2) Mention who were the 1st, 2nd and 3rd *Moallims* referred to in the following passage.

مجھکو بدل منظور ہی کہ تجھکو تجربہ کاربناؤن جو تیرے
فرشتے نے بھي نہ سنا ہو وہ تجھکو* سناؤن اور جو معلم اول اور
معلم ثاني اور معلم ثالث کے کبھي خیال مین نہگذرا ہو وہ
تجھکو سکھلاؤن

(3) Translate the following passage into Urdu Prose.

But illiberality is incurable; for old age and imbecility of every kind seems to make men illiberal, and it is more congenial to human nature than prodigality; for the generality

of mankind are fond of money, rather than of giving, and it extends very widely, and has many forms, since there appear to be many modes of illiberality, and as it consists in two things, the defect of giving, and the excess of receiving, it does not exist in all persons entire; but is sometimes divided; and some exceed in receiving, and others fall short in giving.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr S. Lobb, M. A.

(Dates should in all cases be given).

1. State the principal tyrannies established in Greece about the time of Solon:—What character did the Greeks attach to the word *tyrant?*

2 Mention the changes introduced into the constitution of Athens by Cleisthenes and Pericles.

3. State the principal events which took place between the Persian and Peloponnesian wars, and account for the rise of the Athenian supremacy.

4. What motives influenced the Athenians and Lacedæmonians respectively, in accepting the peace of Nicias, and what were its principal conditions? How far was the pacification a general one?

5. Trace the growth of the Theban supremacy under Epaminondas.

6 Give some account of the chief measures proposed or passed at Rome under the Republic for dealing with the state lands.

7 What was the origin of the Gens Claudia?

Illustrate the hereditary character ascribed to it, by brief sketches of its principal members down to the time of Cicero.

8. If Alexander the Great had invaded Italy, what generals could the Romans have depended on to meet him in the field?

9. Give a short account of the revolt of Spartacus and his fate.

10. Mention the names of the persons distinguished by the following agnomina: Africanus, Asiaticus, Macedonicus, Numidicus, Creticus; and the events which gave occasion to them.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

1. Describe an Indian Township. What are its privileges, and how is it governed?

2. What are the characteristics of the Jains, as compared with the Buddhists and Brahmanists?

3. Who was Chandragupta? What is his date, and how has it been determined?

4. The Arabs made a rapid conquest of Persia, and but a slow conquest of India. How is this fact to be accounted for?

5. Give an account of the reign of Mahommed Toghlak, and a brief outline of the history of his dynasty. How and when did it terminate?

6. Give an account of the rise, progress, and overthrow of the Mahratta Power.

7. Sketch the Indian career of Count Lally and of Sir Philip Francis.

8. Give an account of Pitt's Indian Bill passed in 1784.

9. Give a narrative of Jewish affairs, from the death of Herod Agrippa to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS AND PNEUMATICS

Examiner.—Mr R Thwaytes, B A.

1. Prove that difference of the pressures at any two points within a homogeneous fluid varies as the difference of the depths of the points below the surface.

2. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. A uniform body floats freely in a fluid whose density is twice as great as its own; prove also that it will float in equilibrium, if its position be inverted.

3. Explain how the specific gravity of two fluids can be compared by means of Nicholson's Hydrometer.

4. Explain the experiment by which it is ascertained that the density of the air is proportional to the force which compresses it.

5. Describe the construction and working of Smeaton's Air Pump.

6. In Smeaton's Air Pump find the position of the piston at that moment of the nth stroke when the upper valve begins to open.

7. State the general principle of the Barometer; and explain why a storm is ofter preceded by a rapid fall of the Barometer.

8. A weight suspended by a string from a fixed point is partially immersed in water; will the tension of the string be increased or diminished as the Barometer rises? State your reasons.

9. Describe the construction and action of the Common Suction Pump; and find the height through which the water ascends at any stroke

10. What is meant by the sensibility of the Thermometer? What degree of Fahrenheit corresponds to 60° of a Centigrade?

and what degree of a Centigrade corresponds to 60° of Fahrenheit?

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. C. W. Hatten, B. A.

1. How are the units of velocity and acceleration usually chosen? If 100 yards per minute be the unit of velocity, and 5 yards the unit of space; determine the unit of time, and the measure of an acceleration of 10 feet per second.

2. If the point A, one of the angular points of a regular hexagon ABCDEF, have five uniform accelerations, represented in direction and magnitude by the lines AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, the resultant acceleration will be represented in direction by the line AD, and in magnitude by the perimeter of the hexagon.

3. If a point originally at rest have during the time t a constant acceleration f, and during the same time move over the space s, show that

$$s = \tfrac{1}{2} f t^2.$$

4. Write down the Three Laws of Motion. State the principal results of experiment determined by means of Atwood's Machine.

5. Two balls are simultaneously thrown vertically upwards, one from a position $4g$ feet from the ground with a velocity of g feet per second; with what velocity must the other ball be thrown from the ground, in order that the two balls may strike the ground at the same time?

6. A particle is projected down an inclined plane, the cosine of whose inclination to the horizon is $\frac{24}{25}$, with a velocity of 20 feet per second; the acceleration due to gravity being 32.2 feet per second, find the velocity of the particle at

the end of 5 seconds, and prove that it will then be at a distance of 212·7 feet from the point of projection.

7. What are the two principal motions of the earth? Why is there a difference between the length of a solar and of a sidereal day? Is either of these days of uniform duration?

8. Define the astronomical terms: Zenith, Equator, Ecliptic, North Pole, Sensible Horizon, Rational Horizon.

9. Show that the phenomenon of the Trade Winds is the result of the rotation of the earth upon its axis.

10. Describe the phenomenon of a Solar Eclipse. Why is not an Eclipse of the Sun necessarily visible at all places on that part of the Earth which is turned towards the Sun? Is an Eclipse of the Moon visible at all places on that part of the Earth which is turned towards the Moon?

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Examiner.—Rev. J. D. Don.

1. What is Reid's view of Consciousness? What is Brown's? Show that the difference between them is not one of mere words.

2. Is Payne's doctrine of Perception a mediate, or immediate theory of knowledge? Give reasons for your answer.

3. What opinion was held, prior to Berkeley, regarding our knowledge of visual distance? On what grounds did he reject that opinion? Indicate in general how we may be supposed to acquire this knowledge.

4. What is the source of our acquaintance with relations? Give reasons for holding that Perception is incompetent to furnish this knowledge.

5. What theory of the Beautiful is connected with the names of Alison and Jeffrey? State generally what they

agree in holding, and distinguish their view from that of Dr. Brown.

6. Define Quantity, Quality, Categorematic and Syncategorematic Words, Categorical and Hypothetical Propositions. State the Predicables; and explain the distinction between them.

7. State, and explain, the different modes under which illation or inference by conversion is possible.

8. In the following combinations separate the legitimate from the merely possible moods; and state regarding each of the latter why it is excluded:—AAI, IAI, AEA, AIE, EAO, IOO, AEO, IEO, EAE, AAA, OEO, OAO, EIO, AOO, AEI, AEE, AII.

9. What is meant by figure? To which do the following Syllogisms belong:—

(*a*) All vicious men are inwardly enslaved;
Some who are politically free are vicious;
Some politically free are inwardly enslaved.

(*b*) All true penitents will find mercy;
Some true penitents have been great sinners;
Some great sinners will find mercy.

Give the mnemonic words for the above; and show the use of the mnemonic lines, by making any alterations on the Second Syllogism that are possible.

10. What is Logical Division? Contrast it with Generalization. Give the ordinary rules for division, with examples of conformity to these rules, and of transgression.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Trafford, M. A.

1. Moral Philosophy assumes that there is a moral quality in actions. Show that this quality in an action is perfectly

distinct from the tendency of the action to produce "the greatest amount of happiness."

2. The moral quality of actions is discerned by Conscience. (*a*) Is this to be regarded as a distinct faculty of the mind, or as a modification of some other faculty? (*b*) Establish its authority as an impulsive power; and (*c*) Show how its defects as a discriminating one are to be corrected.

3. (*a*) Distinguish between "right and wrong" and "innocence and guilt." (*b*) What important principles are deduced by Wayland from this distinction? (*c*) Show that the extent of our obligation is not to be measured by our present capacity for virtue, but by what would have been our capacity for it, had we made the progressive improvement possible to us.

4. We find *pain* connected with wrong-doing. Show that, while many pains may be regarded as *monitory*, many others are *punitive* or *prohibitory*, and that by them we may arrive at laws forming a system of natural religion.

5. (*a*) Give Wayland's classification of the violations of the rights of property. (*b*) On what principles should the "*rate of interest*" for capital be fixed, and by whom?

6. (*a*) What principles should regulate our benevolence towards those who physically suffer? and (*b*) How do those principles bear on such ordinary forms of benevolence as *public provision for the poor by public taxation*, and *voluntary associations for purposes of charity?*

7. Inductive reasoning is often spoken of as opposed to deductive or syllogistic: Why does Whately condemn the practice? and how does he consider the former related to the latter?

8. Discoveries of truth are of two very different kinds; what are they, and with which of them has Logic to do?

9. What is a *logical* as distinct from a *material* fallacy?

and what different fallacies does Whately notice under the general class, "Fallacies of an irrelevant conclusion?"

10. Put the following arguments in a syllogistic form, stating their moods, figures, and (if there are any) fallacies:—

(*a*) Testimony is a kind of evidence very likely to be false: therefore, the evidence on which most men believe there are volcanoes is likely to be false, as they have simply the testimony of others for their belief.

(*b*) All that glitters is not gold: tinsel glitters; therefore it is not gold.

(*c*) The testimony extorted from a reluctant witness is likely to be true; the testimony of an enemy is thus extorted, and is consequently likely to be true.

(*d*) Protection from punishment is plainly due to the innocent; therefore, as you maintain that this person ought not to be punished, it appears that you are convinced of his innocence.

(*e*) Warm countries alone produce wine; Spain is a warm country; therefore it produces wine.

GENERAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—Dr. Robson.

1. Prove that the blood circulates.

2. What is the composition of the blood? How does it differ in different animals? What changes does it undergo in circulating?

3. Describe the Respiratory Apparatus in birds, fishes, reptiles, and spiders.

4. Describe the mechanism of hearing in man. What modifications of it occur in birds, fishes, and reptiles?

5. Describe, generally, the structure, arrangement, and functions of the ganglionary system of nerves.

6. What are the functions of the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum* respectively?

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Dr. Robson.

1. What is the composition of the Atmosphere? What purposes in the economy of Nature are served by each of its ingredients?

2. Express in symbols the changes which take place in the preparation of Nitrous Oxide, Nitric Acid, Sulphurous Acid, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, and Ammonia.

3. Describe the process for preparing Iodine, and mention its properties.

4. Describe the process for preparing Phosphorus, and mention its properties.

5. How do Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Steel differ in composition? How are the two last prepared from the first?

6. By what tests may Copper be detected in a solution of one of its salts?

7. What are the tests for Zinc?

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Give Linnæus's and Cuvier's classification of animals, enumerating their *primary divisions*, and point out the general features in which the latter was an advance on the former.

2 What are a *type* and an *archetype* (or ideal type) in classification? and give instances. What are a *species* and a *genus*?

3. Show the importance of embryology in classification, and give some one instance of an aberrant Order or Sub-order, the true relations of which have been determined by a study of its embryonic forms.

4. Refer the following animals to their proper Class and Order in Cuvier's or any more modern system:—

The *Manatee.*	The *Madrepore.*
„ *Pangolin*, or *Manis.*	„ *Prawn.*
„ *Scorpion.*	„ *Snail.*
„ *Centipede* (*Scolopendra*).	„ *Elephant.*
„ *Gharial.*	„ *Tortoise.*
„ *Frog.*	„ *Porpoise.*

5. Give the distinctive characters of the *Orders* and *Sub-orders* of one only of the following classes, excluding extinct forms:—

Mammalia.	*Crustacea.*
Reptilia.	*Insecta.*
Cephalopoda.	*Echinodermata.*

6 Define the geographical range of the known genera of the *anthropoid apes.*

7 Describe the chief modifications of the nervous system in the three sub-kingdoms, *Vertebrata*, *Mollusca*, and *Annulosa.*

PHYSICS.

Examiner.—Mr H. F Blanford.

1. Matter is usually described as impenetrable and porous. Define these attributes, and show that they are incompatible with the axiom that "matter cannot act where it is not."

2. To what class of attractions are the phenomena of *diffu-*

ion referred? If Hydrogen and Atmospheric Air are separated by a porous diaphragm, through which the air passes at the rate of one cubic inch per minute, how much Hydrogen will pass the diaphragm in the same time? The specific gravity of Hydrogen is 0·0692.

3. What are *Semihedral* and *Solohedral* forms in crystals? What is the law of Symmetry in each case? What are the chief *Semihedral* forms of the *monometric* (or *cubical* or *regular*) and *Hexagonal* systems.

4. What are the *trade winds*, and how are they produced? What is the direction of the *lower* and *upper trades* in both hemispheres, and to what are these directions due? Mention some observed case in which ocular demonstration has been afforded of the existence of an *upper trade*.

5. What conjunction of internal and external circumstances determines the boiling point of fluids? On what principle is the elevation of a mountain ascertained by observing the boiling point of water on its summit?

6. Describe the essential construction of Wheatstone's and Morse's telegraph instruments, and the modes of recording signals in each case. What are the parts and arrangement of a submarine telegraph cable? and what is the purpose of each part?

7. Give instances (one in each case) of the conversion of

Heat into electricity;
Electricity into heat;
Heat into mechanical force;
Mechanical force into heat;
Mechanical force into electricity;
Electricity into mechanical force;

And give the mechanical equivalent of heat, as determined by Joule.

CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. R. Thwaytes, B. A.

1. The tangents at the extremities of any focal chord of a parabola intersect at right angles in the directrix.

2. A parabola, whose focus is given, touches two straight lines at right angles to one another; give a geometrical construction for the axis and vertex.

3. The feet of the perpendiculars from the foci of an ellipse on any tangent, lie in the circumference of a circle of which the diameter is the major axis of the ellipse.

4. If CPN and CDN be right angled triangles formed by semi-conjugate diameters, and the co-ordinates to P and D; prove that PN : CM = DM : CN.

5. The ordinates at the extremities P and D of conjugate diameters are produced to meet the auxiliary circle in K and L. Shew that the perpendiculars dropped from P and D on CK and CL respectively, are equal.

6. If any tangent TP of an ellipse cut any diameter RR′ produced in T, and if PN be an ordinate to that diameter, and C the centre; prove that

$$CN : CR = CR : CT.$$

7. If a point move in such a manner that the difference of its distances from two fixed points is constant, prove that its distance from either of these fixed points will bear a constant ratio to its distance from one of two fixed straight lines perpendicular to the line passing through the fixed points.

8. The perpendiculars drawn from the intersections of two tangents to an hyperbola upon the focal distances, produced if necessary, are equal to one another.

9. If V be any point in any diameter RR, produced if necessary, of an hyperbola, and RV be an ordinate to that

diameter; prove that $QV^2 \cdot RV.R'V$, as the squares of the semi-diameters respectively parallel to these lines.

10. Define a cone, and shew that if a cone be cut by a plane parallel to the generating line, the section will be a parabola.

OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. W. Hatten, B. A.

1. State the laws of reflexion.

A conical pencil of rays is incident upon a plane reflecting mirror; determine the form of the reflected pencil.

2. State the laws of refraction.

A rectangular pond is 4 feet deep and full of water, at the bottom of the pond is a bright spot, 3 feet from the side; prove that a person standing in a vertical plane through the spot perpendicular to the side of the pond, and 7 feet 4 inches from its edge, will just see the bright spot, if his eye be 5 feet 6 inches from the ground, and the refractive index from air into water be $\frac{4}{3}$.

3. A luminous point is placed between two parallel plane mirrors A and B, at a distance a from A, and b from B; find the positions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd images which will be formed by the successive reflexions of the rays at the surfaces of the two mirrors, the first reflexion being made at A.

4. Diverging rays are incident directly on a concave spherical reflector, find the geometrical focus.

5. Find the geometrical focus, when rays, incident directly on a concave spherical reflector of 6 feet radius, converge to a point 12 feet behind the reflector. Also find the geometrical focus, when rays diverge from a point 12 feet from a convex spherical reflector of 6 feet radius.

6. What is a *convex* lens?

Trace the changes in the corresponding positions of the conjugate foci for a convex lens.

7. Describe the simplest method of separating Solar light into rays of different colours.

8. Describe the human eye regarded as an optical instrument.

6. Describe the astronomical telescope, and find its magnifying power. What is the *field of view?*

Honor Examination, 1866.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. K. Deighton. B. A.

Chaucer, Spenser, Southey and Campbell.

1. In what way did Chaucer's poetry tend to improve, (1) the English language, (2) its versification? How far was his influence in the former direction strengthened by the political disposition of the times in which he lived?

What constitutes the principal excellence of his poetry? Mention the chief of his literary contemporaries.

From what quarter did he derive the plan of the Canterbury Tales? Give a list of his other writings.

2. In Chaucer's age, what difference was there between the singular and plural of the preterite of the (so-called) strong verbs? What prosodical rule, regarding the final.—*e* before word beginning with a vowel, governs the scansion of poetry of his time? What was the older termination of the infinitive verb?

Through what changes did the language spoken in England pass during the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries?

3. Notice the Italicized words and phrases in the subjoined passages:—

(*a*) "His table dormant in his halle alway
Stood redy."

(*b*) "Housbondes *atte churche dore* hadde sche fyfe."

(*c*) "And yet he hadde *a thombe of gold pardé*."

(*d*) "In daunger he had at his owne assise
The yonge gurles of the diocise."

How does Shakespeare use the phrase, 'In his danger?'

(*e*) "And he had ben sometime *in chivachie*
In Flaundres, in Artoys, and in Picardie.

(*f*) "A Sargeante of Lawe war and wys
That often hadde ben *atte parvys*.

4. Put into modern prose the following extracts:—

(*a*) "And sikurly sche was of gret disport
And ful plesant, and amyable of port,
And peyned have to counterfete cheere
Of Court, and ben establich manere,
And to ben holden digne of reverence"

(*b*) "What schulde he studie, and make him selven wood,
Uppon a book in cloystre alway to powre,
Or swynke with his handes, and laboure,
As Austyn byt? How schal the world be served?
Lat Austyn have his swynk to him reserved.
Therefore he was a pricasour aright."

(*c*) "And able for to helpen al a schire
In many caas that might falle or happe
And yet this maunciple sette here aller cappe."

(*d*) "And this figure be addid yet thereto,
That if gold ruste, what schulde yren doo?
For if a prest be foul, on whom we truste,
No wonder is a lewid man to ruste;
And schame it is, if that a prest take kepe
As chiten shepperd and a clene schepe."

(e) "Now have I told you schortly in a clause
The stat, tharray, the nombre, and eek the cause."

(f) "This sompnour bar to him a stiff burdoun
Was nevere trompe of halfe so gret a soun.
This pardoner hadde heer as yelwe as wex,
But smothe it heng, as doth a strike of flex;
By unces hynge his lokkes that he hadde
And therewith he his schuldres overspradde..
Ful thenne it lay, by culpons on and oon,
But hood, for jolitee, ne wered he noon,
For it was trussud up in his walet."

Scan the last extract.

5. Give a brief outline of the Faerie Queene, shewing the meaning which underlies the allegory. What do you understand by allegory? How is the unity of design marred in the construction of the poem? In what does the obsoleteness of Spenser's language chiefly consist? What is the measure of the Spenserian stanza? Spenser is generally compared with Ariosto. Wherein does the resemblance lie?

Una—Duessa—Gloriana—what is the meaning of these words, and of what are they personifications?

6. (a) "Which when the valiant Elfe perceived, he left
As lyon fierce upon the flying pray,
And with his trenchand blade her boldly kept
From turning back, and forced her to stay:
Therewith enraged she loudly gan to bray,
And turning fierce her speckled taile advaunst."

Line 1.—*Which:* Mention the different root letters of interrogatives and relatives in Aryan languages. For *wh*—in *who, which, &c.*, what was the substitute in Anglo-Saxon? For what is the *h* in Teutonic languages changed in other branches of the Aryan stock? Give the etymology of *which.*

ib. What is the meaning of *Elfe?*

3. *Trenchand :* Remark upon the termination—*and*.

5. *Gan :* Should this be written *'gan ?* What is generally the force of *be*—as an inseparable adverb before verbs ?

6 *Advaunst :* What is the termination—*st* in this and words of similar form ?

(*b*) "Therefore with me you may take up your In."

What sense did the word *Inn* bear in earlier times ?

(*c*) "Wringing her hands in wemen's pitteous wise,
Tho can she weepe."

Now-a-days we write *women*, and pronounce *wimmen :* is there any reason for our pronunciation ? Derive the word *wise*.

Tho : Whence is this word, and what is its meaning ?

(*d*) "Lo! I, the man whose Muse whylome did maske &c."

Whylome : Investigate this word.

(*e*) "Me, ah too meane, the sacred Muse areeds."

Arreed : Rede : read : ready : trace the connection of these words.

What is the *y*—in words like yclad, ydrad, &c. ?

(*f*) "Till that infernal Feend &c."

Feend . What part of speech in this word properly speaking ?

(*g*) "Forwasted all their land."

Has the prefix *for*—in *forwasted* any meaning ?

(*h*) "Eftsoones dismounted."

Eftsoones : What is this word by origin ?

(*i*) "Strangle her, els she sure will strangle thee."

Els : derivation ?

(*j*) "But when his later ebb gins to avale &c."

Avale : What word of the same root have we now in use ?

7. Give the meaning of the following words :—*Scryne : heben : still : boughtes : welke : lin : purbreake : fray : amate.*

8. On what historical facts is "Madoc" based ? Give your opinion of the merits and demerits of the poem. Does

the author seem to you to have violated probability in any of its parts?

9. Explain allusions in the following passages :—

(*a*) Death *the enlarger.*"

(*b*) " *Gwenhidwy warned us*
When we had no retreat."

(*c*) " Will ye believe
The wonders of the ocean, *how its shoals*
Sprung from the wave?"

(*d*) " Their chosen archer loosed
The Arrow of the omen."

(*e*) " *Pabas*, and Chiefs."

(*f*) *The cycle of the years* is full.

(*g*) " Whither sailed Merlin with his band of bards,
Old Merlin, master of the mystic lore."

(*h*) " Plucking the thin grey hairs, he dealt them round."

10. Notice the Italicized words and expressions in the following lines :—

(*a*) " The *mantling* mead went round."

(*b*) " *Assoil'd* of sin."

(*c*) " And might from many an archer, and near,
Have borne away the bell."

(*d*) " Crush'd and *scotch'd*
In every ring."

(*e*) " His *hyacinthine* locks."

(*g*) " The eagle built her *eyrie.*" Derive the word.

(*h*) " The dwellings of the *Cymry.*"

(*i*) " A *gipion* quilted close of *gossampine.*"

How does Chaucer spell *gipion?*

(*j*) " Along the *Marches*, or where *holy* Dee
Through *Cestrian* pastures rolls his *tamer* stream."

(*k*) " Ye *blow the fall* too soon."

(*l*) " Between the mountains, which in endless war

Hurtle with horrible uproar, and *frush*
Of rocks that meet in battle."

11. Campbell does not rank among the great poets of England, but his writings have many of the elements of true poetry. Point them out, illustrating your remarks by quotations from Gertrude of Wyoming.

12. Annotate the following passages, explaining all allusions, and expanding the sense where necessary :—

(*a*) "And aye those sunny mountains halfway down
Would echo flageolet from some romantic town."

(*b*) "And plied the beverage from his own fair sheaf
That fired his Highland blood with mickle glee."

(*c*) "Peace be to thee! my words this belt approve."

(*d*) "Our wampum league thy brethren did embrace."

(*e*) "His calumet of peace."

(*f*) "He was, to weet, for eastern mountains bound."

(*g*) "Gay lilied fields of France,—or, more refined
The soft Ausonia's monumental reign,
Nor less each rural image he designed,
Than all the city's pomp and home of human kind."

(*h*) "Where, resting by some tomb of old Cacique,
The lama-driver on Peruvia's peak
Nor living voice nor motion marks around."

(*i*) "Of striped and starred banners."

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. K. Deighton, B. A.

Macbeth and Henry Fourth.—Part I.

1. Why was the agency of the Witches in Macbeth necessary to the plan of the play? On what grounds has the propriety of such agency been called in question? Are those grounds in your opinion satisfactory?

2. Does Shakespeare in his portraiture of Lady Macbeth give countenance to the idea that men and women are governed by some one passion, which, when known, gives a clue to all the mysteries of their conduct?

Macbeth is emphatically spoken of as a brave and valiant man. Does his conduct, after the idea of the murder has become fixed in his mind, controvert this assertion?

How does Shakespeare in Macbeth contrive to administer some delicate flattery to James the First?

3. English Blank Verse consists normally in a succession of five feet of two syllables each, with the accent upon the latter of the two; one, or even two, unaccented syllables after the tenth having no prosodical effect. Mention certain important modifications of this statement, *and exemplify them from the extracts in this paper.*

What are the chief objections to the use of classic nomenclature in English prosody?

4. Explain the following passages, noticing more particularly the Italicized words:—

(*a*) "As whence the sun 'gins his reflexion,
Ship-wracking storms, and direful thunders break."

Ship-wracking: Mention other spellings of the latter part of this word.

(*b*) "*Aroint* thee, witch, the *rumpfed* ronyon cries."

(*c*) "My thought, whose murder yet is but *fantastical*,
Shakes so my single state of man, that *function*
Is smother'd in surmise."

(*d*) "Time and the hour runs through the roughest day."

What exception has been taken to this line?

(*e*) "And, at more time,
The interim having weigh'd it, &c."

Parse the words "the interim."

(*f*) "The love that follows us, sometime is our trouble,

Which still we thank as love. Herein I teach you,
How you shall *bid God yield us* for our pains,
And thank us for your trouble."

Our trouble; our pains; your trouble. What is the construction of the pronouns in each of these cases?

(*g*) "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly. If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With *his* surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all, and the end-all here;
But here upon this bank and shoal of time
We'd jump the world to come."

Derive *assassination*: In what different senses does Shakespeare use the word *success*? Parse *to come*.

(*h*) "I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on the other."

In this passage there is a confusion of metaphors: Unravel it. How has *ambition* come to have its present meaning?

(*i*) "Their daggers,
Unmannerly *breeched* with gore."

5. LADY MACBETH. "What beast was't then
That made you break this enterprise to me?
When you durst do it, then you were a man,
And to be more than what you were, you would
5. Be so much more the man. Nor time, nor place
Did then adhere, and yet you would make both:
They have made themselves, and that their fitness now
Does unmake you. I have given suck; and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me:
10. I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluck'd my nipple from his boneless gums,

And dash'd the brains out, had I so sworn, as you
Have done to this.

MACBETH. If we should fail?

LADY MACBETH. We fail!

But screw your courage to the sticking-place,
15. And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep
(Whereto the rather shall his hard day's journey
Soundly invite him), his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
20. Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
A limbeck only: when in swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
The unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
25. His spongy officers; who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell?

MACBETH. Bring forth men children only!
For they undaunted mettle should compose
Nothing but males."

Line 1. What reading has been suggested for *beast*? Do you consider it an emendation?

3. *Durst*: What is the termination—*st* in this word? *Dare* is both transitive and intransitive: Is *durst* so too? In what tenses and for what persons is it used?

4, 5. Explain these lines.

6. *Adhere*: Sense?

7. *That*: is sometimes called an article, sometimes a pronoun, sometimes a conjunction: State Horne Tooke's views upon the question.

11. *Boneless*: What is the suffix—*less* in words of this kind?

14. *But:* in two senses has different origins; what are they?

ib. Sticking-place: What is the grammatical construction of the former element of this compound word?

15. *We'll:* Is this a contraction of *we will*, or of *we shall?* What would be the difference of senses between the one and the other?

16. *The rather:* Parse *the*, and derive *rather.*

20. *Receipt of reason:* These words, if taken by themselves, might bear two different senses: give them, and show what will be the grammatical construction in each.

22. *As in a death:* Does the article affect the sense?

26. *Quell:* Meaning and derivation?

27. *Mettle:* Has this word any affinity to *metal?*

6. DUNCAN. "This castle hath a pleasant seat: the air
Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
Unto our gentle senses.

BANQUO. This guest of summer,
The temple-haunting martlet, does *approve*
By his lov'd mansionry, that the heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here: no *jutty, frieze,*
Buttress, nor *coigne of vantage,* but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed, and procreant cradle;
Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is delicate."

In what does the peculiar beauty of this passage consist? Explain the italicized words and phrases.

VII.—What do you consider to have been the character of Falstaff's wit? Contrast the character of Hotspur and Prince Henry. How is the moral of the play exemplified in the fortunes of the King?

7. (*a*)—"No more the thirsty entrance of the soi
Shall daub her lips with her own children's blood."

Various conjectures have been made in order to the getting rid of the difficulties in these lines. The Dering MS. gives a materially different text: Discuss the question, mentioning the proposed corrections, the objections to them, and to the received text.

(*b*) "All furnish'd, all in arms;
All plum'd like estridges that wing the wind,
Bated like eagles having lately bath'd:"

"All furnish'd, all in arms;
All plum'd like estridges that with the wind
Bated like eagles having lately bath'd:"

"All furnish'd, all in arms;
All plum'd like estridges that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd:"

The last of these three readings is according to the text of the best copies; the other two contain conjectural emendations, and against both there are certain objections. State what those objections are; which reading you prefer; and why?

9. (*a*)—"Balk'd in their own blood."

Explain this.

(*b*)—"His brother-in-law, the foolish Mortimer."

In the third act Lady Percy is called Mortimer's aunt. Account for the discrepancy.

(*c*)—"Shall we buy treason and indent with fears."

Discuss the reading *fears*.

(*d*)—"Opinion, that did help me to the crown
Had still kept loyal to possession."

Explain this: in what sense is *opinion* used in a subsequent passage?

(*e*)—"Methinks my moiety from Burton here
In quantity equals not one of yours."

Notice anything unusual in these lines, and state whether it is also incorrect.

(*f*)—"Which art my nearest and dearest enemy."

Discuss *dearest*.

(*g*)—"And that same sword and buckler Prince of Wales."

Explain this.

(*h*)—"Bought me lights as *good cheap*."

Notice the Italicized words.

(*i*)—"The quality and *hair* of our attempt."

Two interpretations have been given of the word *hair*: which is the right one? Quote other instances of the word being used in the same sense.

(*j*)—"The skipping King he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rich *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled and soon burnt: *carded* his state,
Mingled his royalty with *carping* fools,
5. Had his great name profaned with their scorns,
And gave his countenance against his name
To laugh at gibing boys, and stand the push
Of every beardless vain *comparative*;
Grew a companion to the common streets,
10. *Enfeoff'd* himself to popularity.

Explain the Italicized words. Give the different uses of (1) wit, (2) wits, and state whether Shakespeare employs the former in the more common sense which it bears now-a-days. Scan line 10.

10. Give examples from Shakespeare of words which were at his time used in a good sense, but which at present are never employed but with the idea of disgrace, contempt, &c.

11. Give the meaning of the following words as used in Macbeth and Henry Fourth:—

Composition: addition: suggestion: metaphysical: favour: favours: remorse: pretence: figures: expedience: limits: estimation: capitulate.

ENGLISH,

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE.

Raleigh,—Bacon,—Browne,—Locke.

1. Give some account of the historical literature of England during the seventeenth century.

2. Reproduce, as nearly as you can in the style of Raleigh, the history of the plantation of the Greeks in Sicily, or of the rebellion of the Cisalpine Gauls against the Romans.

3. Give a sketch of Bacon's Treatise on the Advancement of Learning, and describe briefly the influence of his philosophical writings, (*a.*) On Physics, (*b.*) On mental science; (*c.*) On ethics.

4. Characterize the style of Sir Thomas Browne; and give an analysis of his remarks on one of the following vulgar errors; —(*a.*) "That there was no rainbow before the flood;" (*b.*) "That the tower of Babel was erected against a second deluge."

5. Give, from Browne, examples of words of classic origin which he introduced, but which have never gained a permanent place in the English language. Give also the words that are now used to express their meaning.

6. Explain the following passages in Bacon's Advancement of Learning:—

(*a*) "These times are the ancient times, when the world is ancient, and not those, which we account ancient 'ordine retrogrado,' by a computation backward from ourselves."

(*b*) "The use of human reason in religion is of two sorts."

(*c*) "The interpretations of the Scriptures are of two sorts; methodical, and solute or at large."

(*d*) "For in anything which is well set down, I am in good hope that, if the first reading move an objection, the second reading will make an answer."

7. Give an account of the life and writings of John Locke; and indicate the relation in which the treatise on the "Conduct of the Undersanding" stands to the "Essay on the Human Understanding."

8. Explain the following passages in Locke's Conduct of the Understanding :—

(*a*) "Every man carries about him a touchstone, if he will make use of it, to distinguish substantial gold from superficial glittering—truth from appearances."

(*b*) "Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking makes what we read ours."

(*c*) "I have said above that we should keep a perfect indifferency for all opinions, not wish any of them true, or try to make them appear so;" &c. &c. Complete and explain Locke's meaning. What impossible hypothesis does the "indifferency" which he recommends, seem to involve?

9. Discuss *fully* and compare the style of Bacon, Browne and Locke respectively. Point out the criteria by which you would determine to which of the three any particular passage should be attributed.

10. Give a short historical sketch of the English Alphabet. Can you account on any principle for the order of the letters of the English Alphabet? Write down a series of rules for syllabification. Apply these rules to the following words; and give in each case their etymology:—*Laity; Outrage; Orthography; Diminutive; Colonel; Folio; Massy.*

11. Trace the origin and explain the use of the termination *ing* in the English language. What older forms did it supplant? How are infinitives in *ing* distingushed from participles? What is the most accurate name of participles in *ing* and in *ed*, *en*, or *t*?

12. What account do you give of the *for* in forbid? How do you account for the *l* in the words "could" and "walnut?" and for the *g* and the *t* in the word "hight?" What is the probable origin of the *d* in such preterites as call-*ed?*

13. Criticise the structure of the following sentences; and give the reason for any correction which you think it necessary to make:—

"He is such a great man, there is no speaking to him."

"I make no doubt but you can help him."

"He was angry at me quitting the house."

"I can never think so very mean of him."

14. How are suppositions respecting the future expressed in English?

15. Give a critical notice of *shall* and *will.*

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE.

Burke,—Scott,—Brougham,—Carlyle.

1. Give, as nearly as you can in Burke's own words, his eulogium on the Queen of France; and criticise the expression in the closing sentence that "vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness."

2. Sketch the plot and story of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." On what does the interest of "Ivanhoe" chiefly depend?

3. (*a*) "Slavery and a constant traffic in slaves polluted the most refined states of antiquity."

(*b*) "The feudal times in the western world were familiar with slavery and slave dealing in all its forms."

Illustrate these statements as fully as you can; and give a short sketch of the origin and history of Negro Slavery in America.

4. Give a short outline of Lord Brougham's Speech on Education, delivered in the House of Lords, Dec. 1, 1837; and explain the following passage:—

"With regard to the kind of Education, I certainly should wish to see some improvement, so that instruction may not merely be brought home to every man's door by cheap mercantile schools, of which the poor may reap the advantage, but that schoolmasters may be prepared to perform, well and sufficiently, the important duties of their office. I think we should interfere as little as possible, beyond affording facilities; we ought not to force, but to help; not to control, but to co-operate."

5. Give Carlyle's estimate of Burns as a man and a poet; and explain the following passages:—

(*a*) "He who would write heroic poems, must make his whole life a heroic poem."

(*b*) "The career of literature could not, in Johnson's day, any more than now, be said to lie along the shores of a Pactolus."

(*c*) "We reckon Johnson's 'talent of silence' to be among his great and too rare gifts."

6. Discuss the italicized words in the following passages. Explain in each case the origin, and the meaning, both of the word itself and of its component elements.

(*a*) "Government is a *contrivance* of human *wisdom* to *provide* for human wants."

(*b*) "But the age of *Chivalry* is gone."

(*c*) "*Superstition* is the *religion* of feeble minds."

(*d*) "His *enthusiasm* kindles as he advances; and when he arrives at his *peroration*, it is in a full blaze."

7. Characterize the style of Burke. What passage in his own works did he consider his master-piece?

8. Write a short essay on "Chivalry" in the style of Scott, and draw your illustrations from "Ivanhoe."

9. Delineate the character of Sir Walter Scott as a novelist; and give a list of his principal novels chronologically arranged. "There is more real *history* in his novels on Scotland and England than in the philosophically false compilations which still possess that great name." Illustrate this statement.

10. How did the old use of the verb to *endeavour* differ from the modern?

11. In what class of words ought initial *h* to be silent; and in what ought *g* to be sounded hard before *e* and *i*? Mention any instances in which the pronunciation of English words depends on their etymology.

12. Give six examples in the English language of French words with Teutonic terminations, and of Teutonic words with French terminations respectively.

13. State fully what theories have been held respecting the meaning and origin of the apostrophe in the inflected form of the English possessive. What is your own view on the subject?

14. Give some historical account of the manner in which the Norman French has become one principal element in the English language.

15. Name the foreign writers who exercised the greatest influence on the English literature of the 18th century; and trace the effects.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

Comparative Grammar.

1. Name the principal families of language. To which does the English belong? What is its position in this family and its relation to the other members of it?

2. Classify the languages of modern Europe; and state how many of them belong to the Aryan family.

3. What use has been made of comparative philology to determine the ethnology of nations, and to fix the original settlement of the ancestors of the Aryan nations?

6. State and examine the chief argument which has been urged against the common origin of language.

5. State the chief theories which have been held as to the origin of the radical elements of languages.

6. Why are the numerals of any language important helps to the study of comparative etymology?

7. Define the true genealogical relation of the Latin and Greek languages to the Sanskrit, giving some arguments in support of your statements.

8. Compare with Sanskrit the several comparative and superlative terminations in Greek and Latin.

9. What kind of words may be best selected to prove the identity or diversity of any given languages?

10. What is the termination of the dative plural in Anglo-Saxon? and in what English words does the termination survive?

11. Give examples of words substantially the same from various Aryan languages.

12. Give examples of words from various languages to illustrate the changes which letters and words undergo in passing from one language to another.

13. What is the probable origin of *am*, *sir*, *madam*, *father*, *mother*, *daughter*, *with*?

14. Explain the endings *st*, *th*, and *s* in the second and third persons singular of English verbs. How do you account for the *r* in art?

15. Compare with Sanskrit (*a.*) The middle voice. (*b.*) The weight of the personal ending. (*c.*) The formation of tenses in Greek verbs.

16. Classify the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet according to their powers, and compare it as to fulness, force, and utility with the Anglo-Saxon. What letters had the Anglo-Saxon language which are wanting in modern English?

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. K. Deighton, B. A.

Compose an Essay on the life and genius of Shakespeare, introducing, along with other suitable matter, a full consideration of the following topics:—

1. The relations of Shakespeare's works to those of preceding and of contemporary poets and dramatists in England.

2. The order of his plays as determined by Gervinus, and the characteristics of the several groups into which that critic has classified them.

3. The distinguishing features of the great schools of Dramatic Literature, and the utility and dignity of the drama in general.

4. What Shakespeare seems to have regarded as the proper aim of this kind of writing, and the general plan which he appears to have adopted for its attainment, in the structure of his plays.

5. A critical and comparative appreciation, from an artistic and from a moral point of view, of the merits of the Drama, as it is conceived by Shakespeare.

LATIN.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

Virgil, Persius, Lucretius, Catullus, Plautus.

1. Translate with brief notes—

Dicere porro ignem res omnes esse, neque ullam
Rem veram in numero rerum constare nisi ignem,
Quod facit hic idem, perdelirum esse videtur.
Nam contra sensus ab sensibus ipse repugnat,
Et labefactat eos unde omnia credita pendent,
Unde hic cognitus est ipsi quem nominat ignem;
Credit enim sensus ignem cognoscere vere,
Cetera non credit, quæ nilo clara minus sunt.
Quod mihi cum vanum tum delirum esse videtur;
Quo referemus enim? quid nobis certius ipsis
Sensibus esse potest, qui vera ac falsa notemus?
Præterea quare quisquam magis omnia tollat,
Et velit ardoris naturam linquere solam,
Quam neget esse ignis, quidvis tamen esse relinquet?
Æqua videtur enim dementia dicere utrumque.

Against whom is Lucretius arguing in the above passage?

2. Peninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque
Ocelle, quascumque in liquentibus stagnis
Marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus!
Quam te libenter, quamque lætus inviso!
Vix mi ipse credens, Thyniam atque Bithynos
Liquisse campos, et videre te in tuto.
O! quid solutis est beatius curis?
Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
Labore fessi venimus Larem ad nostrum,
Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto.
Hoc est, quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.

Salve, O venusta Sirmio! atque hero gaude:
Gaudete vosque, Lydiæ lacus undæ:
Ridete, quicquid est domi cachinnorum.

Explain the metre of these lines.

3. Me vero primum dulces ante omnia Musæ,
Quorum sacra fero ingenti percussus amore,
Accipiant, cœlique vias et sidera monstrent,
Defectus solis varios, lunæque labores;
Unde tremor terris; qua vi maria alta tumescant
Objicibus ruptis, rursusque in se ipsa residant:
Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles
Hiberni, vel quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet.

4. STR. Heus Staphyla, prodi, atque ostium aperi: ST. qui vocat?
STR. Strobilus. ST. quid vis? STR. Hos ut accipias cocos,
Tibicinamque: opsoniumque in nuptias.
Megadorus jussit Euclioni hæc mittere.
ST. Cererine, Strobile, has facturi nuptias?
STR Qui? ST. quia temeti nihil allatum intellego.
STR. At jam afferetur, si a foro ipsus redierit.
ST. Ligna hic apud nos nulla sunt. Co. sunt asseres?
ST. Sunt pol. Co. Sunt igitur ligna, ne quæras foris.
ST. Quid? imparate, quanquam Vulcano studes,
Cœnæne causa, aut tuæ mercedis gratia,
Nos nostras ædes postulas comburere?
CO. Haud postulo. STR. duc istos intro. ST. sequimini.

5. Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni
Diductis solvere choris; rursusque vocati
Convertere vias, infestaque tela tulere.
Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
Adversi spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbes
Impediunt, pugnæque cient simulacra sub armis.

Et nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
Infensi; facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.
Ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta
Parietibus textum cœcis iter ancipitemque
Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
Falleret indeprensus et irremeabilis error:
Haud alio Teucrum nati vestigia cursu
Impediunt, texuntque fugas et prœlia ludo,
Delphinum similes qui per maria humida nando
Carpathium Libycumque secant, luduntque per undas;
Hunc morem cursus atque hæc certamina primus
Ascanius, Longam muris quum cingeret Albam,
Rettulit, et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,
Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes.

Explain the mythological allusion in the above passage.

6. Aurum vasa Numæ Saturniaque impulit æra,
Vestalesque urnas et Tuscum fictile mutat.
O curvæ in terras animæ et cœlestium inanes!
Quid juvat hoc, templis nostros immittere mores,
Et bona dis ex hac scelerata ducere pulpa?
Hæc sibi conrupto casiam dissolvit olivo,
Et Calabrum coxit vitiato murice vellus:
Hæc baccam conchæ rasisse, et stringere venas
Ferventis massæ crudo de pulvere jussit.
Peccat et hæc, peccat: vitio tamen utitur. At vos
Dicite, pontifices, in sacro quid facit aurum?
Nempe hoc quod Veneri donatæ a virgine puppæ.
Quin damus id superis, de magna quod dare lance
Non possit magni Messalæ lippa propago,
Compositum jus fasque animo, sanctosque recessus
Mentis, et incoctum generoso pectus honesto.
Hoc cedo ut admoveam templis, et farre litabo.

Give examples of the various uses of *quin*.

N B.—You are expected, in translating the above passages, to make short notes, wherever a word, a construction or an allusion seems to require it.

LATIN.

Examiner.—REV. J. OGILVIE, M. A.

Livy, First Decade.—Sallust, Bellum Catilinárium.

Translate into English :

1. Hoc anno, quoscunque consules habuit, rei ad populum Furius et Manlius circumeunt sordidati non plebem magis quam juniores patrum. Suadent, monent, honoribus et administratione reipublicæ abstineant; consulares vero fasces, prætextam, curulemque sellam nihil aliud quam pompam funeris putent: claris insignibus velut infulis velatos ad mortem destinari. Quod si consulatus tanta dulcedo sit, jam nunc ita in animum inducant, consulatum captum et oppressum ab tribunicia potestate esse; consuli velut apparitori tribunicio omnia ad nutum imperiumque tribuni agenda esse. Si se commoveat, si respexerit Patres, si aliud quam plebem esse in republica crediderit, exsilium C. Marcii, Menenii damnationem et mortem sibi proponat ante oculos. His accensi vocibus, Patres consilia inde non publica, sed in privato, seductaque a plurium conscientia, habere; ubi cum id modo constaret, jure an injuria eripiendos esse reos, atrocissima quæque maxime placebat sententia; nec auctor quamvis audaci facinori deerat.—Liv. II. C. 54

(*a*) Explain fully *consulares fasces—prætextâ*—and *sella curulis.*

(*b*) What magistrates were called *Curules?*

Translate—

2. Ita trifariam re bello bene gesta, de domesticarum rerum eventu nec Patribus nec plebi cura decesserat: tanta

cum gratia, tum arte, præparaverant fœneratores, quæ non modo plebem, sed ipsum etiam dictatorem frustrarentur; namque Valerius, post Vetusii consulis reditum, omnium actionum in senatu primam habuit pro victore populo, retulitque, quid nexis fieri placeret. Quæ cum rejecta relatio esset, "Non placeo, inquit, concordiæ auctor: optabitis me, Deus Fidius, propediem, ut mei similes Romana plebs patronos habeat. Quod ad me attinet, neque frustrabor ultra cives meos, neque ipse frustra dictator ero. Discordiæ intestinæ bellum externum fecere, ut hoc magistratu egeret respublica. Pax foris parta est, domi impeditur: privatus potius, quam dictator, seditioni interero." Ita curia egressus, dictatura se abdicavit. Apparuit causa plebi, suam vicem indignantem magistratu abisse: itaque, velut persoluta fide, quoniam per eum non stetisset, quin præstaretur, decedentem domum cum favore ac laudibus prosecuti sunt.—II. 31.

(*a*) Turn this address of Valerius into the *Oratio Obliqua*. Translate—

3. Camillus identidem omnibus locis concionabatur: 'Haud mirum id quidem esse, furere civitatem, quæ damnata voti, omnium rerum potiorem curam, quam religione se exsolvendi, habeat. Nihil de collatione dicere, stipis verius, quam decumæ; quando ea se quisque privatim obligaverit, liberatus sit populus. Enimvero, illud se tacere, suam conscientiam non pati: quod ex ea tantum præda, quæ rerum moventium sit, decuma designetur; urbis atque agri capti, quæ et ipsa voto contineatur, mentionem nullam fieri. Cum ea disceptatio, anceps senatui visa, delegata ad pontifices esset, adhibito Camillo, visum collegio, quod ejus ante conceptum votum Veientium fuisset, et post votum in potestatem populi Romani venisset, ejus partem decumam Apollini sacram esse. Ita in æstimationem urbs agerque venit: pecunia ex ærario prompta, et tribunis militum consularibus, ut aurum ex ea

coemerent, negotium datum: cujus cum copia non esset, matronæ, cœtibus ad eam rem consultandam habitis, e communi decreto pollicitæ tribunis militum aurum et, omnia ornamenta sua, in ærarium detulerunt. Grata ea res ut quæ maxime senatui unquam fuit: honoremque ob eam munificentiam ferunt matronis habitum, ut pilento ad sacra nidosque carpentis festo profestoque uterentur. Pondere ab singulis auri accepto æstimatoque, ut pecuniæ solverentur, crateram auream fieri placuit, quæ domum Apollini Delphos portaretur. —V. 25.

(*a*) Give the derivation and various meanings of *anceps*.

(*b*) What is the proper meaning of *stips*?

(*c*) Explain, *pilentum* and *carpentum*.

Translate—

4. Offendit, inquit, te, A. Corneli, vosque, Patres conscripti, circumfusa turba lateri meo? Quin eam diducitis a me singuli vestris beneficiis, intercedendo, eximendo de nervo cives vestros, prohibendo judicatos addictosque duci, ex eo quod affluit opibus vestris, sustinendo necessitates aliorum? Sed quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Sortem aliquam ferte; de capite deducite quod usuris pernumeratum est: jam nihilo mea turba quam ullius conspectior erit. At enim, quid ita solus ego civium curam ago? nihilo magis quod respondeam habeo, quam si quæras quid ita solus Capitolium arcemque servaverim. Et tum universis, quam potui, opem tuli, et nunc singulis feram. Nam quod ad thesauros Gallicos attinet, rem suapte natura facilem, difficilem interrogatio facit: cur enim quæritis quod scitis? cur, quod in sinu vestro est, excuti jubetis potius quam ponatis, nisi aliqua fraus subest? Quo magis argui præstigias jubetis vestras, eo plus vereor, ne abstuleritis observantibus, etiam oculos. Itaque non ego, vobis ut indicem prædas vestras, sed vos id cogendi estis, ut in medium proferatis.—VI. c. 15.

Translate—

5. Quum comitia consularia instarent, fama exorta, Etruscos Samnitesque ingentes conscribere exercitus; palam omnibus conciliis vexari principes Etruscorum, quod non Gallos quacunque conditione traxerint ad bellum: increpari magistratus Samnitium quod exercitum, adversus Lucanum hostem comparatum, objecerint Romanis: itaque suis sociorumque viribus consurgere hostes ad bellum, et haudquaquam pari defungendum esse certamine. Hic terror, quum illustres viri consulatum peterent, omnes in Q. Fabium Maximum, primo non petentem, deinde, ut inclinata studia vidit, etiam recusantem convertit. Quid se jam senem ac perfunctum laboribus laborumque præmiis, sollicitarent? Nec corporis, nec animi vigorem remanere eundem: et fortunam ipsam vereri, ne cui Deorum nimia jam in se, et constantior, quam velint humanæ res, videatur. Et se gloriæ seniorum succrevisse, et ad suam gloriam consurgentes alios lætum adspicere; nec honores magnos fortissimis viris Romæ, nec honoribus deesse fortes viros.—X. c. 13.

(*a*) Explain *comitia*.

(*b*) Give a short account of the *Comitia Curiata; Comitia Centuriata* and *Comitia Tributa*.

Translate—

6. (1) Etenim quis mortalium cui virile ingenium est, tolerare potest, illis divitias superare quas profundant in extruendo mari et montibus cœquandis, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, nobis larem familiarem nusquam ullum esse? Quum tabulas, signa, toreumata, emunt, nova diruunt, alia ædificant, postremo omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant; tamen summa libidine divitias vincere nequeunt. At nobis est domi inopia, foris æs alienum, mala res, spes multo asperior; denique quid reliqui habemus præter miseram animam?

Quin igitur expergiscimini? En illa, illa, quam sæpe optastis, libertas, præterea divitiæ, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt. Fortuna omnia ea victoribus præmia posuit. Res, tempus, pericula, egestas, belli spolia magnifica magis quam oratio mea vos hortentur.—Bellum Catilinarium, C. 20.

(2) Post paullo Catilina, pecuniarum repetundarum reus, prohibitus erat consulatum petere; quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverit.

Translate this, and explain the origin of the phrase *pecuniarum repetundarum.*

(3) Ac novissime memoria nostra, propter magnitudinem æris alieni, volentibus omnibus bonis, argentum ære solutum est.

Translate and explain this.

(4) At Catilinæ crudelis animus eadem illa movebat, tametsi præsidia parabantur, et ipse lege Plautia interrogatus erat ab L. Paulo.

What was the object of this law? By whom and when was it passed?

(5) Explain: *Patres conscripti—legibus ambitus interrogatus—pedibus ire in sententiam—tabulæ novæ—novus homo—senatu movere—servitia urbana—spolia opima.*

LATIN.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

Cicero. Tacitus.

Translate with brief notes—

1. Habes, ut brevissime potui, genus judicii et causam absolutionis. Quæris deinceps, qui nunc sit status rerum et qui meus. Reipublicæ statum illum, quem tu meo consilio, go divino confirmatum putabam, qui bonorum omnium con-

junctione et auctoritate consulatus mei fixus et fundatus videbatur, nisi qui nos deus respexerit, elapsum scito esse de manibus uno hoc judicio; si judicium est, triginta homines populi Romani levissimos ac nequissimos, nummulis acceptis, jus ac fas omne delere, et, quod omnes non modo homines, verum etiam pecudes factum esse sciant, id Talnam et Plautum et Spongiam et ceteras hujusmodi quisquilias statuere, numquam esse factum.

2. Atque illæ dissensiones erant hujusmodi; Quirites, quæ non ad delendam, sed ad commutandam rempublicam pertinerent. Non illi nullam esse rempublicam, sed in ea, quæ esset, se esse principes, neque hanc urbem conflagrare, sed se in hac urbe florere volnerunt. Atque illæ tamen omnes dissensiones, quarum nulla exitium reipublicæ quæsivit, ejusmodi fuerunt, ut non reconciliatione concordiæ, sed internecione civium dijudicatæ sint. In hoc autem uno post hominum memoriam maximo crudelissimoque bello, quale bellum nulla unquam barbaria cum sua gente gessit, quo in bello lex hæc fuit a Lentulo, Catilina, Cassio, Cethego constituta, ut omnes, qui salva Urbe salvi esse possent, in hostium numero ducerentur, ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes salvi conservaremini: et quum hostes vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent, quantum infinitæ cædi restitisset, tantum autem urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, et Urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi.

3. Hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone: qui, cum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, descendit in illum hiatum, æneumque equum, ut ferant fabulæ, animadvertit, cujus in lateribus fores essent: quibus apertis corpus hominis mortui vidit magnitudine inusitatâ, annulumque aureum in di[illegible]em ut detraxit, ipse induit (erat autem regius pa[illegible]m in concilium se pastorum recepit. Ibi cum palam ejus [illegible]i ad palmam converterat, a nullo videbatur, ipse

autem omnia videbet. Idem rursus videbatur, cum in locum annulum inverterat. Itaque hac opportunitate annuli usus reginæ stupram intulit, eaque adjutrice regem dominum interemit, sustulit quos obstare arbitrabatur: nec in his eum facinoribus quisquam potuit videre. Sic repente annuli beneficio rex exortus est Lydiæ. Hunc igitur ipsum annulum si habeat sapiens, nihil plus sibi licere putat peccare, quam si non haberet. Honesta enim bonis viris, non occulta quæruntur Atque hoc loco philosophi quidam, minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, fictam et commenticiam fabulam prolatam dicunt a Platone: quasi vero ille aut factum id esse aut fieri potuisse defendat. Hæc est vis hujus annuli et hujus exempli, si nemo sciturus, nemo ne suspicaturus quidem sit, cum aliquid divitiarum, potentiæ, dominationis, libidinis causa feceris, si id diis hominibusque futurum sit semper ignotum, sisne facturus. Negant id fieri posse. Quamquam potest id quidem: sed quæro, quod negant posse, id si posset, quidnam facerent?

What are *perfecta officia*, and *media officia?* What are the Cardinal Virtues according to Cicero? What is the moral formula of the Stoics quoted in the 3rd book of the De Officiis?

4.—Origo illi e municipio Ferentio, pater consularis, avus prætorius; maternum genus impar, nec tamen indecorum: pueritia ac juventa qualem monstravimus, duobus facinoribus, altero flagitiosissimo, altero egregio, tantundem apud posteros meruit bonæ famæ quantum malæ, ut conquirere fabulosa et fictis oblectare legentium animos procul gravitate cœpti operis crediderim, ita volgatis traditisque demere fidem non ausim. Die quo Bedriaci certabatur, avem invisitata specie apud Regiam Lepidum celebri luco consedisse incolæ memorant, nec deinde cœtu hominum aut circumvolitantium alitum territam pulsamve, donec Otho se ipse interficeret; tum ablatam ex oculis; et tempora reputantibus initium finemque miraculi

cum Othonis exitu competisse. In funere ejus novata luctu ac dolore militum seditio. Nec erat qui coerceret. Ad Verginium versi, modo ut reciperet imperium, nunc ut legatione apud Cæcinam ac Valentem fungeretur, minitantes orabant Verginius per aversam domus partem furtim degressus inrumpentes frustratus est. Earum quæ Brixelli egerant cohortium preces Rubrius Gallus tulit, et venia statim impetrata, concedentibus ad victorem per Flavium Sabinum iis copiis quibus præfuerat.

N. B. You are expected to make short notes wherever a word, construction, or an allusion seems to you to require it.

LATIN.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Ogilvie, M A.

Horace, Juvenal, Terence.

1 Translate the following passages; add such explanations as you consider necessary to make the meaning fully understood—

(*a*) Quantum distet ab Inacho
Codrus pro patria non timidus mori,
Narras, et genus Æaci
Et pugnata sacro bella sub Ilio;
Quo Chium pretio cadum
Mercemur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,
Quo præbente domum et quota
Pelignis caream frigoribus, taces.
Da lunæ propere novæ,
Da noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris
Murenæ: tribus aut novem
Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis.
Qui Musas amat impares
Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet
Vates; tres prohibet supra
Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia,

Nudis juncta sororibus.
Insanire juvat : cur Berecyntiæ
Cessant flamina tibiæ ?
Cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyra ?
Parcentes ego dexteras
Odi : spargo rosas ; audiat invidus
Dementem strepitum Lycus,
Et vicina seni non habilis Lyco.
Spissa te nitidum coma,
Puro te similem, Telephe, Vespero,
Tempestiva petit Rhode ;
Me lentus Glyceræ torret amor meæ.

Carm. III. XIX.

(*b*) Insurgat Aquilo quantus altis montibus
Frangit trementes ilices,
Nec sidus atra nocte amicum appareat
Qua tristis Orion cadit ;
Quietiore nec feratur æquore
Quam Graia victorum manus,
Cum Pallas usto vertit iram ab Ilio
In impiam Ajacis ratem !
O quantus instat navitis sudor tuis,
Tibique pallor luteus
Et illa non virilis ejulatio
Preces et aversum ad Jovem,
Ionius udo cum remugiens sinus
Noto carinam ruperit !
Opima quod si præda curvo littore
Porrecta mergos juveris,
Libidinosus immolabitur caper
Et agna Tempestatibus.

Epod. X. 7—24

Translate :—

2. Scire velis mea cur ingratus opuscula lector
Laudet ametque domi, premat extra limen iniquus ?
Non ego ventosæ plebis suffragia venor,
Impensis cœnarum et tritæ munere vestis ;
Non ego nobilium scriptorum auditor et ultor
Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor :
Hinc illæ lacrimæ, "Spissis indigna theatris
Scripta pudet recitare et nugis addere pondus."
Si dixi : "Rides," ait, "et Jovis auribus ista
Servas ; fidis enim manare poetica mella
Te solum, tibi pulcher." Ad hæc ego naribus uti
Formido, et luctantis acuto ne secer ungui,
"Displicet iste locus," clamo, "et diludia posco."
Ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen et iram,
Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum.

Epist. I. XIX. 35—49.

Translate :—

3. Sunt delicta tamen quibus ignovisse velimus ;
Nam neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus et mens,
Poscentique gravem persæpe remittit acutum :
Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus.
Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura. Quid ergo est ?
Ut scriptor si peccat idem librarius usque
Quamvis est monitus venia caret ; ut citharœdus
Ridetur chorda qui semper oberrat eadem :
Sic mihi qui multum cessat fit Chœrilus ille,
Quem bis terne bonum cum risu miror ; et idem
Indignor quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.
Verum operi longo fas est obrepere somnum.

Ars Poet. 347—360.

Translate:—

(a) Experiere hodie, numquid pulcherrima dixi,
Persice, non præstem vita vel moribus et re,
Si laudem siliquas occultus ganeo, pultes
Coram aliis dictem puero, sed in aure placentas.
Nam quum sis conviva mihi promissus, habebis
Evandrum, venies Tirynthius aut minor illo
Hospes et ipse tamen contingens sanguine cœlum,
Alter aquis, alter flaminus ad sidera missus.

Sat. XI. 56—63.

(b) Lectus erat Codro Procula minor, urceoli sex
Ornamentum abaci, necnon et parvulus infra,
Cantharus et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiron,
Jamque vetus Græcos servabat cista libellos.
Et divina Opici rodebant carmina mures.
Nil habuit Codrus, quis enim negat? et tamen illud
Perdidit infelix totum nihil; ultimus autem
Ærumnæ est cumulus, quod nudum et frusta rogantem
Nemo cibo, nemo hospitio tectoque juvabit.
Si magna Asturici cecidit domus, horrida mater,
Pullati proceres, differt vadimonia prætor,
Tunc geminus casus urbis, tunc odimus ignem
Ardet adhuc, et jam occurrit qui marmora donet,
Conferat impensas, hic nuda et candida signa,
Hic aliquid præclarum Euphranoris et Polycleti,
Hic Asianorum vetera ornamenta deorum,
Hic libros dabit et forulos mediamque Minervam.
Hic modum argenti meliora ac plura reponit
Persicus orborum lautissimus et merito jam
Suspectus, tanquam ipse suas accenderit ædes.
Si potes avelli Circensibus, optima Soræ
Aut Fabrateriæ domus aut Frusinone paratur,
Quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum.

Sat. III 203—225

5 Occurrunt nubes et fulgura, "Solvite funem,"
Frumenti dominus clamat piperisve coempti,
"Nil color hic cœli, nil fascia nigra minatur.
Æstivum tonat." Infelix hac forsitan ipsa
Nocte cadit fractis trabibus, fluctuque premetur
Obrutus, et zonam læva morsuque tenebit.
Sed cujus votis modo non suffecerat aurum,
Quod Tagus et rutila volvit Pactolus arena
Frigida sufficient velantes inguina panni
Exiguusque cibus, mersas rate naufragus assem
Quum rogat et picta se tempestate tuetur.

XIV. 292—302

Translate and explain :—

(a) Et quoniam cœpit Græcorum mentio, transi
Gymnasia atque audi facinus majoris abollæ.

III. 114, 115.

(b) Si quid Palfurio, si credimus Armillato
Quidquid conspicuum pulchrumque est æquore toto,
Res fisci est, ubicunque natat

IV. 51 53.

Translate :—

6 My. Nihilne esse proprium cuiquam ! Di vostram fidem
Summum bonum esse heræ putavi hunc Pamphilum,
Amicum, amatorem, virum in quovis loco
Paratum verum ex eo nunc misera quem capit
Laborem ! facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni,
Sed Darris exit. Mi homo, quid istuc obsecro 'st ?
Quo portas puerum ? Da Mysia, nunc opus est tua,
Mihi ad hanc rem expavescit memoria atque astutia :
Mys. Quidnam incepturus ? Da Accipe a me hanc ocyus
Atque ante nostram januam appone. My. Obsecro,
Hunine ? Da. Ex ara hinc sume verbenas tibi,
Atque eas substerne My Quamobrem id tute non facis ?

———

DA. Quia, si forte opus sit ad horum jusjurandum mihi,
Non apposuisse, ut liquido possim. MY. Intelligo.
Nova nunc religio in te istæc incessit, credo?
DA. Move ocyus te, ut, quid agam, porro intelligas.
Pro Jupiter! MY. Quid est? DA. Sponso pater intervenit.
Repudio, quod consilium primum intenderam.
MY. Nescio quid narres. DA. Ego quoque hinc ab dextera
Venire me assimulabo: tu, ut subservias
Orationi, utcunque opus sit verbis, vide.
MY. Ego, quid agas, nihil intelligo: sed, si quid est,
Quod mea opera opus sit vobis, aut tu plus vides
Manebo: ne quod vostrum remorer commodum.

Andria, Act. IV. Sc. III.

LATIN.

Examiners.— { REV J. OGILVIE, M. A.
MR. C. H. TAWNEY, M. A.

1 Translate into Latin:—

The wisdom of Themistocles, the Athenian general, was so superior that, though he was associated with the ablest men, it is to him principally that the victory obtained over Xerxes is to be attributed. In devising his schemes he never required long deliberation; scarcely any emergency could happen for which he was not prepared; and such was his eloquence that he never failed in convincing others that the cause he recommended was the most eligible. It is deeply to be regretted that such an extraordinary man should have stained his reputation by abandoning the path of virtue. Not to mention other vices, it may be remarked that, when banished from his country on account of his intolerable arrogance, he went over to the Persians, whose forces he had

formerly put to flight, and promised, if they gave him money and a fleet, to make war upon Greece. He was supplied with what he asked; and there is no reason to doubt that he would have kept his promise, had it not been for Cimon, who he knew could withstand him. Despairing, therefore, of accomplishing his purpose, it is said that he made a great festival to which he purposely summoned all his friends, when, suddenly, amidst the solemnities of the sacrifice and the accustomed hospitalities to his guests, he poisoned himself by swallowing a large vessel of bullock's blood. It ought to be mentioned, however, that Thucydides, who may almost be called a contemporary with Themistocles, speaks doubtfully of the above-mentioned fact, and says that he died of a distemper, "although," he adds, "some say of poison, voluntarily, aware of his being unable to accomplish what was required of him by the king." At Magnesia, the city wherein he lived, a splendid tomb was erected to his memory, but his remains were conveyed to Athens, by his own express desire; and it should be recorded, to the honour of his country, that, at his death, the Athenians, forgetting his faults, and mindful of his services alone, erected a magnificent sepulchre over his remains.

2 Traslate into Hexameters or Elegiacs—

Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky,
Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the clouds he drives the trembling doves;
As from the god she flew with furious pace,
Or as the god more furious urged the chace.
Now fainting, sinking, pale, the nymph appears;
Now close behind his sounding steps she hears;
And now his shadow reached her as she run,
His shadow lengthened by the setting sun;

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,
Pants on her neck and fans her parting hair.
In vain on Father Thames she calls for aid,
Nor could Diana help her injured maid.
Faint breathless, thus she prayed, nor prayed in vain,
Ah Cynthia! ah—though banished from thy train
Let me, O let me, to the shades repair,
My native shades! there weep, and murmur there!
She said, and melting as in tears she lay,
In a soft silver stream dissolved away.
The silver stream her virgin coldness keeps
For ever murmurs and for ever weeps;
Still bears the name the helpless virgin bore,
And bathes the forest where she ranged before.

LATIN.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Examiner.—MR. C. H. TAWNEY, M. A.

1. Classify the ancient inhabitants of Italy.

2. Give Livy's account of the changes introduced into the Roman constitution by Servius Tulluis.

3. Explain the terms—pomœrium, quæstores parricidii, flamen Dialis, patres conscripti, peculium, jus fetiale, patria potestas, Quirites, Prisci Latini.

4. What reasons does Livy give for believing that Alexander the Great would have been unsuccessful, if he had invaded Italy? Give your own opinion.

5. Explain the allusions in the following lines—

(*a*) Nec fuit indignum Superis, bis sanguine nostro
Emathiam et latos Hæmi pinguescere campos.

(*b*) Ille triumphato Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor agit currum cæsis insignis Achivis.

(*c*) ——————— tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

(*d*) Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo;
Projice tela manu, sanguis meus!

6. Give a short life of Atticus.

7. Draw a plan of a Roman house.

8. Give an abstract of all that Tacitus tells us about Civilis.

9. Do you consider that Cæsar and Crassus were privy to the conspiracy of Catiline? Give your answer in Latin.

LATIN.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Ogilvie, M. A.

Grammar.

1. Point out the difference of meaning in the singular and plural of the following words:—auxilium, auxilia; carcer, carceres; copia, copiæ; facultas, facultates; gratia, gratiæ; opera, operæ; rostrum, rostra; sal, sales.

2. Write down—

(*a*) The genitive singular—carefully marking the quantity of the penultima of the following words;—dies, vas, bos, anceps, plebs, appendix, radix, rhetor, acus, paries, quies.

(*b*) The genitive plural of—imber, vigil, plus, parens, mensis, panis.

(*c*) The degrees of comparison of—inferus, benevolus, maturus, nuperus, nequam, frugi, sacer, juvenis, insignis.

(*d*) The perfect, supine, and infinitive of—scindo, censeo, consentio, nanciscor, salio, fodio, fido, deligo, diligo, vincio, comperio, illido.

3. Explain the meaning of the terminations:—trum,—

culum,—mentum,—ax,—bilis,—bundus: and give an example of each.

4. Distinguish between the following expressions.

(*a*) Dedit iis quinque libros—dedit iis quinos libros.

(*b*) Duæ litteræ—binæ litteræ.

(*c*) Alicui fidem dare—fidem facere—fidem habere.

(*d*) Diffidit—diffidit; edūcat—edŭcat; rēgis—rĕgis; ĕdit ēdit; rĕfert—rēfert; vĕnĭmus—vēnĭmus.

5. Explain the way in which Frequentative, Desiderative, and Inceptive verbs are formed in Latin. Give an example of each.

6. What cases are joined with ignosco—potior—indigeo consulo—juvo—gratulor—miseror?

7. Translate the following sentences into Latin:

He pretended to be my friend.
He cannot be resisted.
He fights as if he were contending for his life.
He ought not to have done this.
He promised not to do this.
He could not help doing this.
He thanked me for doing this.
He could not be persuaded to do this.
Hannibal was the first that crossed the Alps.

He asked me if I knew in what year Homer was born, and how long he lived.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. Lobb, M. A.

Hallam's Constitutional History—Guizot's Civilisation in Europe, Taylor's Historical Evidence.

1. Trace the growth of the privileges possessed by the House of Commons in regard to Money Bills.

2. Give a history of the law of high treason down to the reign of William III. What alteration was made in the law during the reign of this monarch?

3. State when the Bill for Triennial Parliaments and the Test Act were enacted. Discuss their social and political effect.

4. What were the constitutional changes which gave rise to that jealousy with which the Government was regarded during the reigns of George I. and George II.?

5. What elements were introduced into modern civilisation by the Roman Empire, the Church, and the Barbarians respectively?

6. Enumerate and examine the different phases through which the Church passed from the 5th to the 12th century. What principles and institutions were developed during this period?

7. Three attempts at political organisation were made from the 12th to the 16th century. Describe them, and show to what causes their failure was due.

8. The influence of France in the 17th century was due to French Government, in the 18th to French society. Prove this.

9. By what three independent lines of proof may the antiquity and genuineness of any ancient book be established? Mention the most common causes of the various readings that occur in different copies of the same author.

10. State the general principles of historic evidence. What is meant by certain proof? Show that certainty can be obtained by means of evidence that is fallible in its nature, and which may be questionable in all its parts separately considered.

HISTORY

Examiner—MR S LOBB, M A.

Macaulay, Mahon's Condé, Hallam's Literature

1. What was the Triple Alliance, and how was it regarded by the king, the parliament, and the people of England respectively?

Sketch the state of politics in France and the rest of Europe at the time of this alliance.

2 Enumerate the leading English statesmen in the reign of Charles II, and write an account of the life and character of one of them.

3 Write an account of William Penn and of his connection with English politics during the reign of James II.

4 Give an account of the several Declarations of Indulgence granted during the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

5. Describe the state of affairs, political and military, in France at the time of Louis XIII's death.

6 What was the origin of the Fronde? Who were the popular leaders, and who the chiefs of the court party? Give some account of the most celebrated among the leaders on each side

7. Give an account of the dissensions between the Court and the Parliament of Paris from the arrest of the two members to the conclusion of the Peace of Ruel.

8 "It was the fate of Turenne and Condé to be always victorious when they fought together at the head of the French, and to be beaten when they commanded the Spaniards" Show the truth of this statement.

9. Mention the principal works of Hobbes, and give an outline of his ethical system.

10. What is Casuistry? "The most extensive and learned work on casuistry which has appeared in the English language

was published in 1660." State and describe the work here alluded to, and point out its defects.

11. Estimate Dryden as a poet and a dramatist. What political intrigues gave occasion to the poem of Absalom and Achitophel? Who are intended by Achitophel, Zimri, Barzillai, Shimei and Nadab?

12. Give a brief history of the political literature of England during the period between 1649 and 1689.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. Lobb, M. A.

1. Give an outline of Quesnay's Economic System, and show in what respects it was defective.

2. What are the advantages arising from Division of Labour, and what conditions are necessary for carrying them to their full extent?

3. What gave rise to the institution of banks, and what are the advantages secured by them?

State the measures adopted by Parliament in 1844 for improving the currency, and investigate their effect.

4. What are the essentials of private property? State Mill's distinction between the right of bequest and the right of succession by inheritance.

5. Distinguish clearly between the exchangeable and the real value of any commodity.

Explain and refute the doctrine of Adam Smith, that corn furnishes an invariable standard of value.

6. What was Malthus's theory of population? Explain and illustrate how an increase or decrease of capital, as compared with population, will affect the wages of labour.

7. What was Adam Smith's Theory of Rent? State the objections made to it, and explain the present theory.

8. Discuss the evil effects that must ensue from any attempt to reduce the value of money by legislative enactment.

9. Explain how a joint-stock company with limited liability differs from a commanditarian partnership. What are the advantages of the latter?

10. State the three principal defects of slave labour, and trace their consequences.

Show how the slavery of modern times differs from that of Greece and Rome.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—MR. J. W. MCCRINDLE, M. A.

Clarendon, Whitelock.

1. In what position were the affaris of Charles I, when he summoned the Parliament which met in April 1640? Give an account of the proceedings of this Parliament. Why did the king abruptly dissolve it, and why was his doing so a great political error?

2. Why did the Commons proceed against Strafford by a Bill of Attainder, and not by an impeachment? What were the leading charges preferred against him? Give (from Whitelock), as nearly as you can remember, the concluding part of his Defence. On what grounds may it be doubted whether he was legally convicted?

3. What caused the Irish Rebellion? Give some account of it, and state to what suspicions and misrepresentations it exposed the king.

4. What was the general tenor of the "Remonstrance" framed by the popular leaders of the House of Commons in 1642? Why was it not published in the regular manner? Give (from Clarendon) the substance of the king's reply.

5 What was the nature and design of the Militia Bill? Why did the king refuse his assent to it?

6. Compare the military position and resources of the contending parties at the outbreak of the Civil War

7 Give a narration of the events of the Campaign in the Western shires in 1643, and of the Battle of Newbury.

8. Under what circumstances was the "Solemn League and Covenant" entered into, and with what results to the fortunes of the war?

9. Sketch briefly the career of the following:—

(*a*) Denzil Hollis.

(*b*) Oliver St. John.

(*c*) Archbishop Laud.

(*d*) Lord Falkland.

Giving Clarendon's estimate of the character of each.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

Clarendon, Carlyle, Burnet, &c.

1. Trace the rise of the party of the Independents—what were its principles, political and religious? Who were its most influential leaders?

2. What was "the Self-denying Ordinance?" Give an outline of the speech in which Cromwell urged the Commons to pass it. By what expedient did he evade complying in his own case with its requirements?

3 What attitude towards the Government was assumed by each Parliament of the Commonwealth respectively?

4. Give an outline of the policy pursued by the "Cabal Ministry," and state what circumstances led to its overthrow.

5 How did Burnet forfeit the favour of Charles II.?

6. Write a brief biography of the Earl of Shaftesbury How has Burnet painted his character?

7. State the objects of the "Secret Treaty" of 1670. What were the differences between Charles and Louis as to the mode of its execution?

8. Mention the circumstances connected with the Attainder of Sir John Fenwick.

9. "It was a happy circumstance for the Protestant Religion that at the moment when the last Roman Catholic King of England mounted the throne, the Roman Catholic Church was torn by dissensions and threatened with a new schism."

Comment fully on the state of matters referred to in this passage.

10. Specify the chief of those imprudent or illegal measures by which James II. precipitated his own ruin.

11. Give a brief sketch of the career of any of the three following characters—

(*a*) Halifax.

(*b*) Algernon Sydney.

(*c*) Titus Oates.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—MR. J. W. MCCRINDLE, M. A.

Subject for Essay.

An inquiry into the causes to which we may, with probability, attribute the comparative moderation, with which the English Revolution was on the whole conducted. Enquire also, why it ended in a happy Settlement, and shew what important constitutional reforms or changes it effected.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. D Don.

Metaphysics.

1. Expound the doctrine of the Duality of Consciousness held by Natural Realists. Idealists admit an apparent duality —what do they deny? Show that the denial implies an assumption fatal to all confidence in the validity of human knowledge.

2. *a.* Explain the Hamiltonian distinction between Presentative and Representative knowledge. In what respect does it differ from that of Intuitive and Representative consciousness employed by Mansel?

2. *b.* Criticise Reid's doctrine that Consciousness is cognisant of the operations of the different faculties, without being cognisant of their objects.

3. *a.* Distinguish between Organic and Extra-organic matter. Show that the sensitive organism may be regarded in one aspect as belonging to the ego, and in another to the non ego. In connection with this distinction, explain the nature of that immediate knowledge of the external world which is affirmed by Natural Realism.

3. *b.* Go over the different senses—distinguishing the perception from the sensation, and stating the immediate object of perception in connection with each. Indicate the place of direct intuition and that of inference, in causing our knowledge of the extra-organic world.

4. *a.* Sketch the history of the distinction between primary and secondary qualities of body. How does Hamilton express the general distinction in the earlier statements of his views?

4. *b.* In the final expression of his opinion Hamilton distinguishes between the primary and secondary qualities of body. Explain this distinction.

5 *a*. Some philosophers have taught that comparison or judgment is involved in every act of knowledge—On what grounds do they maintain this? What is your opinion? If you dissent from the aforesaid doctrine, give reasons.

5. *b*. State the relation between knowledge and feeling in general. Explain the relation of perception proper and sensation proper, viewed as a special manifestation of this general contrast.

6. What is the doctrine of mental latency or unconscious mental modifications? Who was its author? It has been applied to dexterities and habits—how? You are invited to state your own opinion on the subject

7. Elucidate the following statement. "The consecration of the action of mind is involved in the very conception of its power of self-activity." Show how this principle and that of latent mental modifications may be used to explain the phenomena of Retention and Forgetfulness.

8. To what philosopher are we indebted for the earliest analysis of the laws which govern the faculty of mental reproduction and regulate the association of ideas? State his analysis. Mention other classifications. Show that all the laws are reducible to one

9. Explain the following statements: "Pleasure is a reflex of the spontaneous and unimpeded exercise of a power of whose energy we are conscious. Pain a reflex of the overstrained or expressed action of such a power' How has this theory been used to explain our apprehension of the beautiful?

10. To what use has the law of the conditioned been applied by the Scoto-Oxonian School in reference to our notion of the Infinite. You are invited to criticize the doctrine of a merely negative infinite

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LOGIC.

Examiner.—Rev. J. D. Don.

1. Explain the distinction between Pure and Applied or Modified Logic. Criticize that definition of Logic which represents it as both a Science and an Art. Or if you prefer it, defend the same.

2. Give a brief exposition of the following definition: 'Logic is the science of the laws of thought as thought.'

3. Some have confined Logic to reasoning—that exercise of the discursive faculty of which the Syllogism is the formal expression. Show that the science must also take cognisance of Conception and Judgment. Distinguish the sphere of Psychology from that of Logic in reference to these operations.

4. Explain the distinction between first and second notions or intentions, adverting to the misapprehension of its real nature by certain writers.

5. *a.* The totality of the concept is said to be constituted by two counter-wholes. Elucidate this. State and illustrate the law of their correlation.

5. *b.* What is the import of propositions according to the ordinary theory of predication? State Mr. John Stuart Mill's criticism of this doctrine. Give his own view.

6. Give historical notices regarding the distinctions alluded to in question 4 and question 5 *a.*

7. *a.* Explain the doctrine called the thorough quantification of the predicate. What porton of the proposed addition to the logical system has found acceptance with many logicians? On what grounds do some reject the remainder?

7. *b.* On what ground does Mr. Mill reject the *dictum de omni et nullo* as the basis of ratiocination? What principle or principles does he propose to substitute? Mention the characteristics of his own theory.

8. Distinguish between Predication and Inference—Immediate and Mediate inference. What are the modes of Immediate inference? What are Mill's views regarding Immediate inference?

9. Define Concrete and Abstract notions, Connotative and Non-Connotative terms. What word does Mill employ instead of Intention or Comprehension?

10. State and criticize Whately's mode of expressing Induction syllogistically. Distinguish between Logical or Formal and Real or Material induction. The latter rests on a presumption—what? In the investigation of causes a place has been assigned to Anticipation. What is its nature and place?

11. No good man ever perpetrates wilful wrong.

Some good men have to choose between suffering and inflicting injuries. State the conclusion—the figure—mnemomic word—the rules of that figure and its most convenient uses. Reduce the syllogism.

12. *a.* Distinguish between the Paralogism and the Sophism. Three principles have been laid down, determined by the syllogistic laws, of one or other of which every fallacy is a violation—what are they?

12. *b.* Solve the following fallacies:

If any objection that can be urged would justify a change of established laws, no laws would reasonably be maintained; but some laws can reasonably be maintained: therefore no objection that can be urged will justify a change of established laws.

Animal food may be entirely dispensed with, and vegetable food may be entirely dispensed with: but all food consists of animal food and vegetable food: therefore all food may be dispensed with.

War is productive of evil: therefore peace is likely to be productive of good.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. D. Don.

1. Give a sketch of the life and activity of Socrates. From what sources do we obtain our knowledge of his doctrines? State the nature of the influence exerted by him on the development of Greek philosophy. Indicate the salient points of his teaching.

2. *a.* Which of the Platonic dialogues is devoted to a discussion of the nature of science? What is the relation of Plato's Dialectic to other sciences? He represents mathematics &c. as possessing only a disciplinary value—disciplinary for what?

2. *b.* The Platonic philosophy has a prevailing ethical character, and has been described as 'a contemplative philosophy only for practical purposes.' Illustrate this.

3. *a.* State briefly the Platonic theory of Ideas—indicating the relation of Ideas (*a*) to God, (*b*) to the universe, (*c*) to man.

3. *b.* Indicate some of the points of contrast between Plato and Aristotle in regard to method and results. Aristotle teaches a science differing in method, but identical in aim, with the Platonic Dialectic—what is its name? State what you know of the subjects discussed in his treatise on metaphysics.

4. Which is Aristotle's principal ethical treatise? What is his theory of Virtue?

5. From what Greek source was the Arabian philosophy derived? During what period did it flourish? Give some account of its development, mentioning the more distinguished names.

6. State the three epochs of Scholasticism, mentioning the chief thinkers that belong to each. State briefly what you know of the philosophical opinions of Scotus Erigena, Abelard and Thomas Aquinas.

7. With which of the Scholastic philosophers does Descartes possess affinities? State what you know of these affinities. Give some account of Descartes' method. Indicate the relation of Descartes to modern philosophy.

8. Trace the connection between David Hume and the philosophers now known as Scottish and German. State the nature of the bulwark against Scepticism constructed by Reid.

9. Point out the difference between Kant's attitude toward scepticism and that of Reid. Distinguish between the critical and inductive method. Explain the Kantian division of Judgments, and state the radical problem of the human mind according to Kant.

10. Explain the distinction between the Form and the Matter of knowledge, and state generally Kant's account of the manner in which human knowledge is constructed.

11. Kant takes refuge in the Practical Reason from certain results of his critique of the Pure Reason. Elucidate this. What is his Categorical Imperative?

12. What is the principle of Absolute Identity? Give a brief account of the two celebrated German Schools which agree in maintaining this principle.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Trafford, M. A.

1. Enumerate the principal views that have been taken by Moral Philosophers of *the nature of virtue*—and as nearly as you can in a chronological order.

2. Offer a criticism on Paley's definition of virtue as "doing good to mankind in obedience to the will of God and for the sake of everlasting happiness."

3. Distinguish "right" as an Adjective from "right" as a Substantive, and show how they sometimes may be contrasted.

4. How does Whewell shew that the idea of moral goodness involves the five cardinal virtues of Benevolence, Justice, Truthfulness, Purity and Order?

5. What controversy has there been about "disinterested love to God?" Give and justify an opinion on the question in dispute.

6. Butler contends that "if conscience had *strength*, as it has *right*, it would rule the world:" how does he establish his position?

7. In what sense are promises to be interpreted? Discuss the question whether those extorted by *fear* are binding.

8. Whewell treats the *elementary notions* of morality as axioms, is he justified in doing so? Give reasons for your opinion.

9. How does Mackintosh attempt to shew that the relation of Conscience to Will may render somewhat less perplexing the question of Liberty and Necessity?

10. Adam Smith explains our moral sentiments by our various sympathies; state fully his theory and point out its main defects.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Trafford, M. A.

1. "Order," argues Tulloch, "universally proves mind." This assertion rests upon the doctrine of causation as opposed to the Positivism of Mill and A. Comte; and on the assumption that we are entitled to take our limited experience as the basis of an universal hypothesis in opposition to the Scepticism

of Hume. 1. How does Tulloch therefore establish that doctrine? 2. How may that asumption be justified?

2. How does the Emotional life of man impress us with benevolent design in our Creator?

3. The affirmative evidence of benevolent design is not overborne either by the existence of physical evil *i. e.* of suffering and death; nor by the existence of moral evil or sin. Endeavour to establish both parts of this proposition.

4. Whence does the conception of the Divine Personality, as opposed to Pantheism, arise? And by what is it sustained?

5. Why do we conclude that the intelligent Cause of all things is an Infinite Being? Can you state the argument of Descartes, and Kant's criticism upon it?

6. What various theories have been suggested to explain the origin of evil?

7. What application of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy has been made by Mansel to our knowledge of God? Does that application necessarily lead to any consequences subversive of piety?

8. Mention some things in man's nervous system which have been thought impressive manifestations of the wisdom of our Creator.

THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Trafford, M. A.

1. Shew that the Evidences of Christianity are adapted to our present state as a *state of probation*, and a *state for improvement*.

2. How would you meet the objection that "the doctrine of Christ's suffering for the sins of the world makes it an indif-

ferent thing with God, whether He punish the innocent or the guilty?"

3. Objections have been made to the argument for Christianity drawn from analogy. How does Butler reply to them?

4. Contrast the establishment of Christianity in the world with that of Mahomedanism and that of Buddhism, so as to shew that the first furnishes an argument for its Divine origin

5. How does the *originality* of Christ's character contribute evidence to sustain His claims?

6. The adaptation of Christianity to the wants of men is often referred to as a strong internal evidence in support of it. Wherein is its *peculiar* adaptation seen?

7. What testimonies do *heathen* writers of the first two centuries of our era give in relation to Christianity? And how do you account for such slight notices of it in their writings?

8. Enumerate the chief Christian writers during the interval between the Apostles and the Council of Nice

9. What facts can be proved by history that seem to establish the general authentic city of the books of the New Testament?

10. The Mysteries of Christianity are no sufficient reason for the rejection of it. Construct an argument to shew this.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. R Thwaytes, B A

Trigonometry and Algebra.

1. Find the amount of a sum of money for any number of years at compound interest.

If the expression for the amount be expanded according to the powers of r (the rate of interest); give an interpretation to each term of the expansion.

2. There are n planes of which no two are parallel to each other, no three parallel to the same right line, and no four pass through the same point, find the number of lines of intersection of the planes, and the number of points of intersection of these lines.

3. Find the convergents to $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$; shew that $\frac{13}{30}$ exceeds the true value by a a quantity less than $\frac{1}{2910}$

4. Shew that the equation whose roots are—

$$\text{Cos}\,\frac{\text{Cos}^{-1} a}{3},\ \text{Cos}\,\frac{2\pi + \text{Cos}^{-1} a}{3},\ \text{Cos}\,\frac{2\pi - \text{Cos}^{-1} a}{3}$$

is $x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{a}{4} = 0$.

5. If $f(x)$ be a rational and integral function of x, explain the formation of its successive derived functions. Shew that an odd number of roots of $f'(x) = 0$ lies between every two possible roots of $f(x) = 0$ and that, if

$$f(a) = 0,\quad f'(a) = 0,\quad f''(a) = 0\ \ldots\ f^{(r)}(a) = 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ is divisible by } (x - a)^{r+1}$$

6. Every equation whose roots are possible, has as many positive roots as changes of sign, and as many negative roots as continuations of sign.

Enunciate the theorem when the roots are not all possible.

7. Explain Newton's method of approximation to the roots of an equation, and shew when it may be safely applied.

Obtain an approximate value of a root, if $x^3 + 4x^2 - 1 = 0$ correct to two places of decimals.

8 Find the radius of the circle described about a triangle in terms of the sides. If a, b, c, A, B, C, and a cos A,

$b \cos B$, $c \cos C$, A_1, B^1, C_1, be the sides and angles of two triangles; find the ratio of the radii of the circles described about them.

9. If $\left(\frac{m}{n}\right)$ be a fraction in its lowest terms and (r) any integer, prove that $\sin \frac{m}{n}(2 r \pi + \theta)$ and $\sin \frac{2 r \pi + m \theta}{n}$ have (n) different values; and that the two series of values are identical; and may be found by making (r) equal to any (n) consecutive integers.

10. Expand $\cos \theta$ in a series ascending by powers of (θ), and thence prove that $\text{Cos}\, \theta = \frac{e^{\theta \sqrt{-1}} + e^{-\theta \sqrt{-1}}}{2}$

Deduce the equation $\sin(\theta + \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \sin \phi$

11. In a spherical triangle prove that

$$\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A.$$

12. In a spherical triangle, given two sides and the included angle, solve the triangle.

Prove the formulæ which you use.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. R. Thwaytes, B. A.

1. Find the equation to a straight line referred to oblique axes. The angle between the axes being 108°, draw the straight lines

$$(1)\ y = \frac{\sqrt{5+1}}{2}(x - a); \quad (2)\ y = \frac{\sqrt{5-1}}{2} x + a;$$

$$(3)\ x + y = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2} a,$$

And shew that, if (1) and (3) be produced to meet the axes and (2), the lines intercepted between the origin and the successive points of intersection will form a regular pentagon.

2. A circle passes through the point (h, k) and $(h' k')$, shew that its centre will lie in the line

$$(h - h')\left(x - \frac{h + h'}{2}\right) + (k - k')\left(y - \frac{k + k'}{2}\right) = 0$$

3. In a parabola, a line through any point P parallel to the axis bisects all chords parallel to the tangent at P, also if Q R be such a chord, and Q P and R P be given, the lines through the middle points of Q P′ and R P′ parallel to the axis will be equal.

4. If $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ be the equation to an ellipse, and (h, k) a given point; what does the equation $\frac{h\,x}{a^2} + \frac{k\,y}{b^2} = 1$ represent, (1) when (h, k) is in the circumference of the ellipse, (2) when it is without it, (3) when it is within it?

5. A parabola of given latus rectum is described touching symmetrically two conjugate diameters of an ellipse, find the locus of the focus.

6. To find the locus of the intersection of a pair of tangents to a rectangular hyperbola $x\,y = c^2$ which are such that the product of the tangents of their inclinations to the axis of x is constant.

7. If from a point in an asymptote to conjugate hyperbolas, a tangent be drawn to each hyperbola, to prove that the points of contact will be in conjugate diameters.

8. Determine the form of the general equation to a conic section, when referred to any two tangents as axes.

9. Find the perpendicular distance of the point (f, g, h) to the straight line represented by the equations

$$\frac{x}{l} = \frac{y}{m} = \frac{z}{n}$$

10 Find the angle between two lines which make given angles with the coordinate axes.

11. The perpendicular from the origin on a plane is of given length, and makes given angles with the axes; find the equation to the plane.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner.—Mr. R. Tuwaytes, B. A.

(1.) Establish the formula $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ from the following equations—

$$y = \tan^{-1} \frac{e^{-x} \operatorname{Cos} x}{1 + e^{x} \sin x} \wedge y = \frac{x \sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} + \log \sqrt{\wedge - x^2}$$

2. Investigate Leibnitz's theorem, and apply it to find the nth differential of $\frac{y}{a} = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$

3. Expand $e^{x \sin x}$ in a series ascending by powers of x.

4. Shew how to find maxima and minima of a function of one variable.

Determine the position of the two lines drawn at right angles to each other from the centre to the circumference of an ellipse, the product of which is the greatest.

5. Obtain the differential expression for a solid of revolution, and apply it to find the volume of a sphere.

6. Eliminate the exponentials from

$$x y = a e^{x} + b e^{-x}$$

7. Find an expression for the radius of curvature referred to polar coordinates.

8. Trace the curve $y^3 = a^3 - x^3$.

9 Integrate $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\, dx$, and $x^2 (a + x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$

10. Find the value of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \theta)^n \, d\theta$ where n is a positive integer.

11. Find the whole area of the curve

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1.$$

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. W Hatten, B. A.

1 Enunciate the proposition called the "Parallelogram of Forces," and—

(i) Assuming it to be true for the direction, prove that it is true for the magnitude of the resultant.

(ii) Assuming it to be true for the magnitude, prove that it is true for the direction of the resultant.

2 Define a couple, and the moment of a couple, and show how to find the resultant of two couples which act in planes that are not parallel.

A_1 B_1 C_1 D_1, A_2 B_2 C_2 D_2 are parallel faces of a rectangular parallelopiped, the edges A_1 A_2, B_1 B_2, C_1 C_2, D_1 D_2, being parallel to each other, if forces represented by the edges A_1 B_1, A_1 D_1, C_2 D_2, C_2 B_2, act respectively along these edges, show that they are equivalent to a couple acting in the plane passing though A_1 A_2, C_1 C_2, and represented in moment by the area of the section of the parallelopiped made by that plane

3. Find the resultants of any number of forces acting upon a rigid body in any directions.

4. Define the centre of gravity of a system of particles.

Find the centre of gravity of a material straight line whose density varies as the square of the distance from one end of the line.

5. Find the condition of equilibrium for the screw, supposing friction to act.

If the inclination of the screw be α, $\tan \epsilon$ the coefficient of friction, P_1 the least force which will prevent the weight from descending, P_2 the greatest which can be applied without its rising, then

$$\frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_2 + P_1} = \frac{\sin 2\epsilon}{\sin 2\alpha}.$$

6. Prove that the volume generated by a plane area revolving about a fixed axis in its own plane is equal to the product of the area, and the length of the path described by the centre of gravity.

Given that the volume of a ring generated by the revolution of a semicircle about a line parallel to its diameter, and at a distance from it equal to the radius $= \pi a^3 (\frac{4}{3} + \pi)$, where a is the radius of the semicircle, find the centre of gravity of a semicircle.

7. How is the acceleration of a particle measured (i) when uniform, (ii) when variable?

If a body starting from rest be acted on by an accelerating force, which varies at the time, prove that the space described in a given time, varies as the cube of the time.

8. Write down the Laws of Motion, and mention any means you know of illustrating the truth of the Third Law.

9. When a particle moves under the action of a force in its line of motion, the force varying directly as the distance of the particle from a fixed point in the line, determine the motion.

Three centres of force A, B, C, of equal intensity and in

the same straight line, attract directly as the distance, A and C being equidistant from B, and on opposite sides of it: prove that if a particle start from rest at A, it will just reach C, and that it will attain its maximum velocity at B.

10. Prove that if a particle move about a fixed point with an acceleration towards it varying directly as the distance, the path described by the particle will generally be an ellipse.

If the particle be projected at right angles to the line joining it to the fixed point, find what must be the velocity of projection that the path described may be a circle.

If the particle be projected at right angles to the line joining it to the fixed point, and with a velocity greater or less than that required for a circle, find the length of the other axis of the ellipse.

11. Prove that the times of descent of a heavy body initially at rest down all chords of a vertical circle through the highest point are the same.

Prove that if an ellipse be in a vertical plane with its minor axis vertical, the time of descent from the highest point down the minor axis, will be less than that down any other chord.

Give a geometrical construction for finding the other chords down which the times of descent from the highest point are equal to that down a given chord.

12. An elastic ball strikes a smooth plane obliquely, determine its motion.

A square smooth horizontal table has a vertical rim; prove that a ball projected horizontally on the table from the middle point of one of its sides, will return to the point of projection after striking the other three sides in order, if the tangent of the angle made by the direction of projection with the sides of the square be $\frac{2e}{1+e}$, where e is the modulus of elasticity.

HYDROSTATICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. W. Hatten, B. A.

1. Explain the meaning of the terms density and specific gravity.

If the specific gravity of water be the unit of specific gravity, and a foot the unit of space, find the numerical value of the weight of a column of the atmosphere, the base of which is 5 square feet, when the barometer stands at 30 inches, the density of mercury being 13 times that of water.

2. How is the pressure at any point in a fluid measured? Shew that in a fluid of constant density, the pressure varies as the depth below the surface.

A cube is just immersed vertically in a vessel containing two fluids, whose specific gravities are as 1 to 4, the depth of the upper fluid being 8 inches; find the dimensions of the cube that the pressure on the portions of each side immersed in the fluid may be equal.

3. Prove that the whole fluid pressure on a surface immersed in a fluid, is equal to the weight of a column of fluid having for its base the area of the surface immersed, and for its height, the depth of the centre of gravity of the surface below the surface of the fluid.

If a hemispherical bowl be filled with fluid, and a plane be drawn perpendicular to the axis through its middle point, the whole fluid pressure on the surface below the plane will be to the whole fluid pressure on the surface above the plane as 3 to 1. Will this ratio be increased or diminished, if the pressure of the atmosphere on the surface of the fluid be taken into account?

4. Prove that a right angled triangular lamina of uniform density can be kept at rest by a certain couple, when one of the sides containing the right angle is immersed horizontally, and the other sides are in a vertical plane and half immersed,

if the specific gravity of the triangle be to that of the fluid as 3 to 4. Find the moment of the couple.

5. Enunciate Boyle's Law, and describe an experiment by which it is proved to hold for common air. A given quantity of air has its volume suddenly altered by compression; will Boyle's Law alone give us the instantaneous change in the pressure?

6. Prove that if a mass of fluid be at rest under the action of any forces,

$$X\left(\frac{dY}{dz}-\frac{dZ}{dy}\right)+Y\left(\frac{dZ}{dx}-\frac{dX}{dz}\right)+Z\left(\frac{dX}{dy}-\frac{dY}{dx}\right)=0.$$

7. Describe Hawksbee's Airpump, and find the density in the receiver after n strokes.

8. What is specific heat?

If two masses m_1, m_2 at temperatures t_1, t_2 be mixed together, find the temperature of the mixture—

(i) When the masses are of the same substance.

(ii) When they are of different substances, whose specific heats are K_1, K_2 respectively.

9. What is the metacentre of a floating body? Show how to find its position in the case of a solid of revolution with its axis vertical.

10. A cylinder, whose specific gravity is $\frac{1}{3}$, floats with its axis vertical; if the radius of the base be given, find the length of the axis of the cylinder, that the equilibrium may be neutral.

11. A vessel in the form of a circular cylinder, the curved surface of which is flexible, contains fluid; if the axis of the cylinder be vertical, find the relation between the pressure, and the horizontal tension of the vessel at any point.

12. A plane lamina immersed in a stream, perpendicular to the direction of its motion; find the pressure on the lamina.

Find the pressure on a square board, which being immersed in a stream, is moving with a velocity equal to half that of the stream.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. C. W. Hatten, B. A.

1. When a small plane area is illuminated by a pencil of rays emanating from a luminous point, the illumination at any point of the area varies directly as the cosine of the angle of incidence and inversely as the square of the distance from the luminous point.

The perpendicular from a luminous point on a circular plane falls on the centre of the plane, and is equal in length to its radius; find the illumination of the plane.

2. Find the distance of the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays from the centre, after direct refraction at a spherical surface.

A sphere of glass has a spherical cavity concentric with it, and of half its radius. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction through the sphere, if the origin of the pencil be at a distance from the centre of the sphere equal to three times its radius, the refractive index for glass being $\frac{3}{2}$.

3. Explain the formation of focal lines, when a small pencil is incident obliquely at a plane or spherical refracting surface.

Find the positions of the focal lines, when a small pencil is incident obliquely on a plane refracting surface.

4. Explain the following terms;—Deviation of the axis of a pencil, dispersive power of a medium, achromatism, secondary spectra.

When a ray of light is refracted through a prism in a principal plane, find the dispersion of two colours of given refractive index.

5. A pencil of parallel rays is refracted directly through two thin lenses in the same axis, separated by a given interval; find the condition of achromatism.

6. Describe Ramsden's Eye-piece.

Through an Astronomical Telescope with Ramsden's Eye piece trace the course of a pencil from a point not in the axis of the telescope; explain the positions of the lenses and of the images formed by them; find the magnifying power of the instrument.

7. What observations are made with the transit instrument, the mural circle, and the equatorial respectively?

Mention the errors of adjustment to which the first two are subject, and shew in which instrument they are of greater importance.

8. Why does the moon always present nearly the same face to the earth? Explain what is meant by the terms "libration in longitude," "libration in latitude," and "diurnal libration," and give a general explanation of these phenomena.

9. Give a general explanation of tides, shewing why the moon is more influential in causing them than the sun, though her attraction on any particle of the earth is less than the sun's.

What are spring and neap tides, and the priming and lagging of tides?

10. What is parallax? In what plane does it take place? Find the horizontal parallax of a heavenly body by observations taken at two places on the same meridian

11. Account for the change in the length of the day at a place of given latitude. To what is twilight due?

Find the lowest latitude at which twilight lasts all night. Why is the mean duration of twilight shorter at the equator than elsewhere? and when is its duration there shortest?

12. Shew how to find the lunar ecliptic limits.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

Answer questions 2, 4, 5 and 9; either 1 or 3; and either 6, 7 or 8.

1. What is meant by the Electro-negative and Electro-positive elements in a chemical compound? and on what facts and theory is the nomenclature based? In the following binary compounds, state which are the electro-negative elements.

NaCl.; HS.; CaP.

2. Give the reactions that take place in the preparation of Hydrofluosilicic acid and gelatinous Silica from CaF, SiO_2, and water.

3. What is meant by Catalysis? and give one or more examples.

4. Give the chemical formula of the compound, the composition of which is

Phosphoric acid, ...	28.38
Protoxide of iron, ...	42.97
Water, ...	28.65
Total, ...	100.00

5. Specimens of six salts are given for determination, viz. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*.

a is of a deep orange red colour. It colours the blowpipe flame violet, and gives a green bead with borax. It dis-

solves readily in water, and the solution gives, with acetate of lead, a bright yellow precipitate (I); with nitrate of silver, a dark red precipitate (II); and with nitrate of mercury, a brick red precipitate (III.)

b is white, crystallizing in cubes: colours the blowpipe flame violet; dissolves readily in water, and the solution gives, with corrosive sublimate, a salmon-coloured precipitate, (I) which speedily turns scarlet.

c is of a pale sea-green colour; dissolves readily in water; the solution gives, with ferrocyanide of potassium, a pale blue precipitate (I) which gradually becomes of a dark blue. With chloride of barium, it gives a dense white precipitate, (II) insoluble in acids.

d is colourless, and colours the blowpipe flame yellow. Dissolves readily in water, and the solution gives, with nitrate of silver, a white precipitate (I) which, when dried and heated, fuses to a horny mass.

e is of a bright green colour. It dissolves in water and gives a black precipitate (I) with hydrosulphate of ammonia, and a dense white precipitate, insoluble in acids (II), with nitrate of baryta. The precipitate (I) colours a borax bead hair-brown in the oxidising blowpipe flame.

f is colourless, and when strongly heated, gives off red pungent fumes (I). Dissolved in a large quantity of water, the solution becomes milky, and deposits a white powder, (II) which when treated on charcoal with carbonate of soda under the reducing flames, gives a brittle metallic bead.

Name any three of the salts, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, and also the precipitates &c, obtained in the reactions, and numbered I, II, III, &c.

6. From what ore is Tin obtained? and describe the Cornish process of melting it, giving the reactions.

7. From what ore is Lead chiefly obtained? and describe

any metallurgic process for extracting the metal, giving the reactions.

8. From what ore is Zinc chiefly obtained? and describe any metallurgic process for obtaining the metal, giving the reactions.

9. Give the physical and chemical characters of any three of the following metals.

Bismuth.	Gold.
Antimony.	Sodium.
Platinum.	Aluminium.
Arsenic.	Zinc.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Dr. Robson.

1. State the theory of Compound Radicals; and illustrate by examples.

2. What conditions are essential to the occurrence of fermentation? What chemical changes take place during the *Alcoholic* fermentation?

3. Mention the composition, preparation and properties of Cyanogen, Hydrocyanic acid and Ferrocyanide of Potassium.

4. Mention the composition and properties of the Proximate Constituents of the Fats and Oils. Describe briefly the manufacture of soap.

5. Mention the characteristic properties of Albumin, Fibrin and Casein, and state how these substances may be distinguished from each other.

6. Give a sketch of the Chemistry of morbid Urine.

ELECTRICITY.

Examiner.—MR. H. F. BLANFORD.

Answer questions 1, 4, 5, and 8; either 2 or 7; and either 3 or 6.

1. What are Franklin's, Dufay's, and Faraday's theories of Electricity?

2. Give Snow Harris' laws of induction and attraction, for the varying conditions of distance, charge and surface.

3. Describe any one form of electroscope and one of electrometer; their respective purposes and how used.

4. Define the following terms as used in frictional electricity—

Electric.	Insulator.
Dielectric.	Quantity.
Conductor.	Intensity.

5. Define the following terms employed in Voltaic electricity.

Electrolyte.	Electromotive force.
Anode.	Resistance.
Cathode.	Current.
Ion.	

6. Describe the essential parts of the following forms of Voltaic elements, and the purposes of their several peculiarities.

Wollaston's element
Grove's nitric acid ditto.
Smee's ditto.
Bunsen's ditto.
Grove's gas ditto.
Daniell's ditto.

7. Give Ohm's formula of the relation of an Electric current A to Electromotive force E, and resistance $R + r$, and its modifications in the cases of the simple and compound Voltaic arrangements.

Show that with 10 elements, the simple arrangement is preferable when $R = r$, the compound arrangement when $r = 20\ R$.

8. Describe any arrangement by which an electric current can be produced with a permanent magnet, and state what form of force is to be regarded as the real source of the current.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—Dr. Robson.

1. Define the following terms:—stipule, tendril, involucre, thalamus, pappus, caryopsis, siliqua, rhizome, vernation, æstivation.

2. What conditions are essential to germination? Describe its progress in dicotyledons, and mention the chemical changes which occur.

3. Give a general account of the function of Nutrition and enumerate its various stages.

4. What plants yield sugar? to what orders do they belong? and what are the differences between cane-sugar and grape-sugar?

5. What are the characters of DeCandolle's sub-classes of the Exogens, *Thalamifloræ*, *Calycifloræ*, *Corollifloræ* and *Monochlamydeæ?*

6. Give briefly the characters of the following orders—*Papaveraceæ*, *Malvaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Cucurbitaceæ*.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—Dr. Robson.

1. Explain the principle of *homology* as shewn in the vertebrate skeleton, and illustrate by examples.

2. Describe the Mammalian Ovum. Mention the changes it undergoes in the course of its evolution, maturation, and discharge from the Ovary.

3. Describe the Respiratory Apparatus in the following classes of animals—Echinodermata, Bivalve Mollusca, Insects, Fishes and Birds.

4. Describe the general structure, habits of life, and modes of reproduction of the Hydra, a freshwater Polypo.

5. Describe the Electrical Apparatus of the Torpedo.

6. Describe the metamorphoses of the Bombyx Mori, a silkworm.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

Answer 1, 5 and 6 and either 2, 3 or 4.

1. In what sub-kingdoms does Phytoid reproduction occur? and give an instance in each.

2. Give the sub-classes and orders of the Annulosa, with a brief synopsis of their characters.

3. Give the sub-classes and orders of the Mollusca, with a brief synopsis of their characters.

4. Enumerate the families of one of the following orders, giving the geographic distribution of each family—

Pachydermata.
Edentata.
Carnivora.

5. To what orders and classes do the following Indian

animals belong? Describe in detail the habit and mode of life of any ten of them.

The Loris.	The Arctictis.
,, Otter.	,, Palm Squirrel.
,, Cowry.	,, Parrot.
,, Snipe.	,, Bungarus.
,, Nautilus.	,, Scorpion.
,, Silkworm.	,, Cecilia.
,, Centipede.	,, Antelope.
,, Mosquito.	,, Peafowl.
,, Pangolin or Manis.	,, Prawn.
,, Crow.	,, Oyster.
,, Sirus.	,, Cockroach.
,, Gecko.	,, Gosamp.
,, Mantis.	,, Diodon.

6. Give a specific description of any one of the following common animals, with species, genus, family, &c.

The Indian Antelope.
,, Buffalo.
,, Horse.
,, Hunuman.

B. L. Examination.

THE PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE AND THE ROMAN LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. J. H. A. Branson.

1. Mention the sources of the Roman Law; define the term "*Jus*," and prove that though every right implies a corresponding duty, every duty does not imply a corresponding right, giving examples of relative and absolute duties.

2. By what agencies and how was the *Jus Civile* extended and modified?

3. Explain the saying "*Mulier familiæ suæ et caput et finis est*," and show how this is the natural consequence of the Roman idea of a family.

4. What were the three elements of *Status* among the Romans? What was the term applied to the loss of each of the elements? how might each be lost? and how did the loss of each one of the three operate on the other two elements?

5. What are the three natural modes of acquiring real rights over particular things? and what modes of acquisition did the civil law superadd to these?

6. Distinguish between *obligationes civiles* and *obligationes naturales*. Whence, according to the Roman Law, did all obligations arise?

7 Define the term "*Command*." Of how many species are commands? Give me examples of each.

8. In England, until lately, brothers of the half blood were prohibited from succeeding to one another's lands. From what system is this rule deduced? and wherein is the deduction erroneous? What limitation would render the rule a more correct deduction?

9. How would you distinguish the elements that composed an ancient from the elements that composed a modern society?

10. In your opinion, should a treatise on Law deal first with the Law of Persons or the Law of Things? Give the grounds on which you base your conclusion.

11. How many modes of forming contracts did the Civil Law recognize? Describe each, giving the kinds of contracts classed under each; and say how the several kinds of contracts, once formed, might be dissolved.

12 Define the following terms:—

Acceptilatio; Jus in rem; Jus in personam; Dominium; possessio; servitudo; Jus pignoris; actiones arbitrariæ, and *Emphyteusis*.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. H. A. Branson.

1. What is Blackstone's theory as to the origin of property? Savigny says, with respect to Roman Law, that porperty is founded on adverse possession ripened by prescription; wherein lies the difference between Blackstone's views and the view of Savigny as laid down in this canon?

2. What are the principal points in which real property differs from personal property?

3. How does a tenant in fee simple hold his lands? Wherein is Blackstone's explanation erroneous?

4. Define an estate *pur autre vie* and an estate tail. Enumerate the kinds of estates tail, defining each.

5. For how long can lands now be tied up with certainty by English Law?

Within what time must an executory interest arise? and for how long may income be accumulated?

6. What is the law now as regards the rights of creditors in case of the death of their debtor dying possessed of lands in fee simple? and what is the effect of a charge of debts by will?

What are the rights of judgment creditors as to the lands of their debtors in the hands of purchasers?

7. What are the rules of the descent of an estate in fee simple at the present day?

8. A is the possessor of an estate in fee simple. B contracts with A for the purchase of A's estate. The moment the contract is signed, and before the estate is paid for, B dies intestate. What are the rights of B's heir as against B's administrators? What estate does he take at once? in what relation does A stand to him? and what are his rights as against A?

Give me the rule of Equity which is here exemplified.

9. Distinguish between a tenancy in common and a joint tenancy.

If lands be given to A and B, sister and brother, and the heirs of their two bodies, how will the law carry this gift into effect during the lives of A and B, and how after their death?

10. Suppose A, the holder of an estate in fee simple, wishes to convey his estate to himself and B in joint tenancy, how may he effect this purpose by one conveyance? Trace the action of the Statute of uses in this case.

Suppose an estate in fee simple be given to A, B and C, as joint tenants, in trust for D, and supposing the trustees to die, each leaving an heir at law, in the order of their names, and A to have conveyed his estate during life to E who survives C, and B to have devised his share by will to F who also survives C. Say what becomes of the legal estate on C's death?

11. What is a chose in action? What was the first innovation on the rule that choses in action were not transferable? and what is the law now as to the transfer or assignment of choses in action? Give one or more examples of equitable choses in action.

12. In what course of succession does property devolve in case of the owner dying intestate, according to Hindu, and according to Mahomedan Law?

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. H. A. Branson.

1. A childless Hindu X adopts Y as his son. He afterwards adopts Z and makes a will, dividing all his property, ancestral as well as acquired, between Y and Z. On X's death

leaving Y and Z him surviving, what would be the rights of each as against the other in the matter of X's property?

2. What is meant by a wife's equity to a settlement? As against whom is it binding? and out of what property can a wife claim it?

3. What are the capacities and incapacities of married women and infants according to English, Hindu and Mahomedan law? What is the age of majority according to each of the three systems?

4. Suppose an Englishman of twenty years of age, resident in India, should make a will disposing of his real property situated both in England and in India: would his disposition be upheld at all, and to what extent?

5. How far is a man responsible for the acts of his wife, his son, and his servant, by English law?

6. Distinguish between guardianship by nature and guardianship for nurture.

7. How far is an Ambassador subject to the laws of the country wherein he is officially resident?

8. How far is the Sovereign bound by Acts of Parliament? and how far may he avail himself of them?

9. What are the rights of every British subject in regard to personal freedom and personal security?

10. What are the rules as to who may and may not create a Trust, be a trustee, and be a *cestui que trust?*

11. What persons are capable of making wills? and what persons of being made executors?

12. Distinguish between Libel and Slander, and say what remedy the injured person has in each case?

LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

Examiner.—MR. J. C. WILKINSON.

1. What is meant by a *conclusive*, and what by a *disputable* presumption of law? How do you define a *presumption*? and give instances of *natural* and *artificial* presumptions.

2. Give any remarkable instances that occur to you in which the Legislature has declared that certain facts shall be presumed.

3. Distinguish between the functions of the Judge and of the Jury in questions of reasonable and probable cause, malice, and *bona fides*. And state instances in which malice or fraud may be presumed.

4. What is meant by *hearsay*? and when is it admissible? also when is *general reputation* admissible in evidence?

5. Distinguish between *primary* and *secondary* evidence, and say when secondary evidence may be admitted.

6. When a contract has been reduced to writing, why alone is the writing evidence of the intention of the parties thereto? Can parol evidence be given of the contents of a written agreement?

7. Why are not declarations of third parties (*i. e.* persons not parties to the suit) in ordinary admissible? When are they? And what are the considerations which warrant the reception of this class of evidence?

8. May a plaintiff or defendant claim as a matter of right that the witnesses be ordered out of Court during the trial of their case? And how is the testimony of a witness disobeying an order to leave the Court affected, as far as its admissibility is concerned?

9. For what reasons is an oath or affirmation administered to a witness? In India, what persons are required to give

their testimony upon oath? and what persons testify only upon affirmation?

10. What Act or Acts constitute the Civil Code of Procedure in India? and what suits are cognizable by the Civil Courts under it?

11. How is a suit in the Courts of Civil Judicature commenced? and what process is necessary to bring the defendant before the Court?

12. What particulars ought the Plaint to contain? and by whom should it be verified? When a Plaint is once filed, can it be amended? State your reasons.

13. What preliminary measures are necessary before the issue of a warrant in execution of a decree more than a year old?

14. Under what circumstances may a defendant be arrested before judgment?

15. In criminal trials before the Sessions Courts in the Mofussil, how is the trial of a prisoner to be conducted? and is there any difference in respect to an appeal from the sentence, where the prisoner has been tried by the aid of assessors or by a jury?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

1. Within what territories does the Indian Penal Code take effect? And when does it take cognizance of offences committed beyond these territories?

2. Define the following words.—"Public servant," "Servant of the Queen," "wrongful gain," "dishonestly," and "fraudulently."

3. To what punishments are offenders liable under the Code?

4. Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence. When does this right arise? and within what limits is it confined?

5. When is a person said to abet an offence? What is the punishment of abetment of an offence punished with death, if the offence be committed in consequence of the abetment?

6. What is the punishment for waging, and attempting to wage war, against the Queen? and for collecting men, arms, &c. with the intention of waging war?

7. When is an assembly said to be unlawful? and when is a person said to be a member of one?

8. A, a judge, buys of Z who has a cause pending in A's Court, Company's Paper at a discount, when it is selling in the market at a premium. Has A committed an offence punishable under the Code?

9. When is a person said to give false evidence? and what is a fabrication of false evidence?. What is the punishment provided for each offence?

10. What is "culpable" homicide; and under what circumstances is it not murder?

11. Define "grievous hurt" and "criminal force"—"theft" and "criminal breach of trust." To what amount of punishment is an offender liable who has committed criminal breach of trust as a clerk or servant? and as a public servant?

12. Define the offence of "Defamation"—and state concisely the exceptions to the offence mentioned in the Code in respect of words, expressions and imputations which harm, or have a tendency to harm, the persons to whom they refer.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

1. Define a *contract.* What is the essential incident of all contracts?

2. Mention the different kinds of contract according to English Law. Mention some of the circumstances which will vitiate a contract otherwise good.

3. What contracts require a consideration to support them? Explain the different kind of considerations; and say what is a past or *executed* consideration.

5. How far can a married woman and an infant bind themselves by the English Law? and to what extent do the Mahomedan Law and the Hindoo Law allow a married woman to inter into contracts? Mention the persons in the above three systems of Laws who are generally incompetent to contract.

5. What is a contract of Insurance? and what are the risks an underwriter usually assures against? What is a *Charter party*, a *Bill of Lading*, *Bailment*, *Factor*, and *Broker?*

6. What is the nature of the contract which an Innkeeper makes with each guest who puts up at his Hotel? and what is an Innkeeper's liability at common law? To what extent, by statutory enactment or otherwise, may Railway and other common carriers limit their liability in respect of goods committed to them for transit?

7. What is a *lien?* What is a *special* and a *general* lien? and who are entitled to a special, and who to a general, lien? And how are liens created and lost?

8. What are the different kinds of partnerships recognized by the English Law? and what are the rights and liabilities of partners—

I. As between themselves;

II. As regards third parties?

9. What is a *Bill of Exchange?* and what a *Promissory Note?* State what is the effect of an endorsement of either. And in cases of dishonour, what parties are entitled to notice?

10. State the difference between a *general* and a *special* agent. To what extent does a general and a special agent respectively bind his principal in his dealings with third parties?

11. Give some of the rules which govern the construction and interpretation of contracts.

Honor Examination in Law.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

1. To what extent in the direct male line is representation admitted in the Hindu Law of Inheritance? and when the direct line fails, who next succeed? When do the Sapindas succeed? and who are next in succession to them?

2. Give a short account of the rise of the different schools of Law prevalent in India; and mention the Provinces or Districts in which they respectively have authority.

3. What is the nature of the tenure by which a Hindu widow holds property that has devolved upon her by her husband's death? To what extent may she deal with it? and say whether she can for other than allowable causes alienate or encumber it. Give texts and decisions for your opinion.

4. The estate of a Brahmin dying intestate escheats to the Crown as the sovereign power. How do you reconcile

this ruling with the exposition of the Law laid down in the Mitacshara, and the texts there cited? State the purport of the judgment of the Privy Council on this point, in the case of the Collector of Masulipatam, *vs.* Cavaly Vencata Narrainaphah.

5. By the Law of Inheritance prevailing at Bombay, would the estate of a deceased brother, if the estate had been separately acquired by their father, pass to sisters, or to their father's brother, or if the latter was dead, to his sons? Give authorities for your opinion.

6. By the Law as prevalent in Bengal, what rights have sons in ancestral acquired property during the father's lifetime? Can the father make a gift of the whole of his ancestral property to a stranger, or to a son to the prejudice of his other sons, either by the Bengal or Mithila Laws? Give texts, and state the leading decisions on these points.

7. When a Hindu family migrates from one territory to another, if they preserve their ancient ceremonies and religious observances, they also preserve the law of succession prevailing in the territory from which they migrated; upon what principles have the Courts upheld this doctrine? Give the authorities upon the point. Is there any presumption in such a case in favour of the religious ceremonies and customs having been retained? or must their retention by the family be proved before the particular law of succession can be applied?

8. Explain how Wills have come to be recognized as valid by the Hindu Law in Bengal; and upon what principles have they been upheld by the courts of the Province? State what is the law with respect to Hindu Wills in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

9. Under the Mitacshara Law, is the conveyance by one member of a joint and undivided family, without the consent of the other members, valid? And by the same law can an

estate be burthened with the debts of one of its joint members after his decease? Give your reasons and quote authorities in support.

10. What is the *Kritrima* form of adoption; and in what respects does a son so adopted differ from a *Duttaca* son, as regards his position in respect of his natural and adoptive families? Give your opinions on the subject of double adoptions, and support it by references to the ancient text writers. Distinguish between the case of Rungama, *vs.* Atchama, reported in Vol. VI. of Moore's Indian Appeals, and the case of Monemothnath Day and Onanthnath Day lately tried in the Calcutta High Court.

11. Describe fully what is meant in Mahomedan Law by *Dower*: and when is it said to be conformed or corroborated? What may and may not be the subject of Dower? Give a summary of the law of Dower.

A woman sues her husband for Rs. 40,000 and one gold mohur, claiming that sum as a debt due on account of Dower. The evidence of the relatives of both parties tends to prove that the above amount is due; and also by their evidence it is shewn that it is never usual to stipulate for less dower on the occasion of the marriage of the female relations of either party. The husband, however, declares the dower to have been fixed at the lowest standard of ten dirhuns, which he also supports by evidence. Under these circumstances, is the allegation of the wife or husband to be preferred?

12. Suppose A did not acknowledge during his lifetime the parentage of his two sons B and C born of his slave girl, and had not performed the ceremony of *numukchushee*, have B and C a legal right to inherit the property left by A, notwithstanding the omission, and why?

13. Give a summary of the Mahomedan Law of *Divorce*. A person disinherited his son, and afterwards on his death-

bed repudiated his wife, the mother of his son, by divorce. Are the disinheriting and divorce in such a case legal? and has the divorced wife any right to inherit the estate of the deceased?

14. Fully explain who are sharers and residuaries, and how a Mahomedan's estate is divided among them. What is the rule for ascertaining the respective portions of each person who may be entitled to take shares in the estate?

Suppose the deceased has left a husband, a son, a daughter and a father, shew in what capacity each would take, and how many shares each would be entitled to.

GENERAL LAW, AS ADMINISTERED IN H. M.'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN THE EXERCISE OF ITS APPELLATE JURISDICTION, AND THE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO IT.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

1. Give a history and full explanation of the several titles or interests in lands known as *lakhraj*, *maafee*, *birmootur*, *chakeran*, and *jageer* respectively.

2. What are the *gooshwarah* and *kuteean* of a Zemindary Sheristah?

3. Explain fully the duty of a Collector in making a settlement under Reg. VII. of 1822, and Reg. IX. of 1825; and give some instances of rights and interests which under section ix. of the former Reg., the Collector has to award as distinct from the Zemindar's interest.

4. When may a dependent talookdar's, and when may a khodkast ryot's rent be enhanced? And is a talookdar's position in that respect changed, and how, by Act X. of 1859?

5. What are the rules laid down by Reg. XI of 1825 to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea? When land has once been completely diluviated, not merely temporarily inundated, has the proprietor any claim to it on re-formation? Give authorities for your opinion.

6. Can a suit for arrears of rent at a certain rate, decreed in a former suit, be maintained without a notice, under Reg. V. of 1812?

7. In a suit for the resumption of lakhraj land, upon whom is the onus of proof that the lakhraj tenure existed previous to 1790? Would the registration by the Collector in 1795 of the lands as lakhraj be a presumption of the lakhraj having commenced before 1790? Give the decisions of the High Court on these points in the case of Omeschunder Roy *vs.* Dukhina Soondery Dabee.

8. State whether an auction-purchaser of lands at a sale for arrears of Government revenue is bound by an agreement of the former owner with the owners of the adjoining estate to divide chur lands which had accreted to the estate. And how far would he be bound by decrees in a boundary suit against the prior owner?

9. Can a person, to whom property is pledged for a debt, when he obtains a simple money decree against his debtor, execute that decree against the property pledged, to the prejudice of a subsequent *bonâ fide* purchaser?

10. Point out the difference between a *nâm jôg* and a *shah jôg* Hoondee, and say what is a *jawabee* Hoondee.

A Hoondee is drawn in the English form by A upon B who accepts it. A endorses it to C who endorses it to D. D at maturity presents it to B for payment and it is dishonoured. D does not give due notice of dishonour either to A or C, and afterwards sues C as endorsee, who pleads

want of due notice. All the parties are Hindoos. Shew by recent decisions whether the English law, or the custom among Hindu merchants, is to be applied in deciding whether C is liable.

11. In what respects does the Indian Succession Act, with regard to marriages contracted after 1st January, 1866, change the general rights liabilities and disabilities arising out of the relation of husband and wife in cases of persons to whom the English law has hitherto been applied in India?

12. Shew what differences exist between the English law of Partnership and that of the Punjab.

13. What were the several points decided by the Privy Council in the case of Abraham *vs.* Abraham? State the facts of the case, and give a summary of their Lordships' judgment.

LAW OF ENGLAND AS ADMINISTERED IN H. M.'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN THE EXERCISE OF ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Examiner.—Mr. J. H. A. Branson.

1. A husband by deed conveys and assigns lands and a sum of Government stock standing in his name to Trustees upon trust for the benefit of his wife and child. He afterwards by another deed conveys and assigns for value the land and stock to a purchaser who has notice of the settlement. The stock still remains standing in the name of the settlor. Who is entitled in Equity to the land and stock?

2. Explain the nature of a vendor's lien: against whom does it exist? and how may it be lost?

3. A mortgagee, after the day named in the covenant for payment, requires payment of mortgage money and interest within one month. The mortgager does not pay within the month, but the next day tenders principal and interest up to day of tender. For what further period is the mortgagee entitled to claim interest?

Are there any, and if any, what interests in land, that can be created without writing, in spite of the Statute of Frauds?

4. The general rule is "no injunction, no account;" what is the exception?

5. An estate is granted by D to A and his heirs male. A dies in D's lifetime, leaving a daughter only; who is entitled to the estate?

6. A man mortgages his estate to his Bankers to secure a sum then due of £1,000 and further advances, and then mortgages the same estate to B with full notice of the former security. The Bankers then advance on the same estate an additional sum, having knowledge of the transaction with B. Is the Bankers' 2nd loan or B's entitled to priority?

7. Specify certain obligations which are cast upon an Inn-keeper by English customary law.

8. A, engaged to B, without his knowledge or consent disposes of property which would, but for this disposal, have come by reason of the marriage to B; a few days after the execution by A of the deed disposing of her property, C induces her to throw B over and marry himself the day after. C had no notice of the settlement executed as above by A. How far is A's disposal of her property good as against C?

9. A mortgages Whiteacre and Blackacre to B. He subsequently mortgages Blackacre alone to C. B files a bill of foreclosure against A and C. Sketch the form of the Decree.

10. Suppose a person in the year 1828, having a power

of appointing 100,000£ among 4 children, gave one of them 5£, and divided the balance among the others · what is such an appointment called? What would have been the effect of such an appointment then? and what would be the effect at the present day?

11 It is a rule of Law that a gratuitous Bailee or other Agent is chargeable when he has been guilty of gross negligence, and that he will be liable for no other kind of negligence. Have there been any, and if any, what distinctions engrafted on this general doctrine? Distinguish between a pawn, a mortgage and a lien. A pledges a lease with B, a solicitor, for payment of his Bill of Costs What are B's rights and powers over the lease? Will he be justified in selling it?

12 Suppose A, a father, wishes to grant to B, his son, an estate in fee simple from Christmas next. That is, he wishes to grant B an estate to commence *in futuro*. Can effect be given to the above limitation by any, and if any, by what means?

Note.—When an opinion is given, the reasons on which it is founded must also be stated. When the authorities are remembered, they should be quoted.

MERCANTILE LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. J. H. A. Branson.

1. Suppose a ship, her cargo and the freight thereon be hypothecated for necessary repairs by one bottomry bond to A, and subsequently be similarly hypothecated by another bond to B; which of the bond-holders is entitled to be paid first? and which of the three things hypothecated is primarily

liable? Say also whether the owner of the cargo has any, and what rights, as against the owners of the ship.

2. What is the law as to the transshipment of a cargo, when the master of a ship in distress in a foreign port cannot accomplish his contract by the conveyance of the cargo in the same vehicle he had contracted to furnish? Suppose A charters a ship to carry 1,000 tons of jute from Calcutta to London at £2 10*s.* a ton, and the ship suffers at sea such injury that she is obliged to put into the Cape for repairs, which will detain her so long that the master deems it advisable to transship the cargo, and he accordingly forwards the 1,000 tons of jute in two ships to London, and pays less for the conveyance of the jute by those two ships than the rate he had agreed to carry it for; at what rate would the owner of the cargo have to pay for the conveyance of the cargo to its destination? and how would it be, if the owner of the goods, arriving at the Cape, insisted that the goods should not proceed, but should be delivered to him there?

3. What is demurrage? How does it arise? And how is it computed?

4. Distinguish between general and particular average. Say in what cases general average arises. What articles are liable to contribute to it? and what is the mode in which it is to be adjusted?

5. If A, a partner to the extent of a $\frac{2}{3}$ share in a mercantile firm, signs a Promissory note in his own name only, and applies the money so raised for the benefit of his firm, will his partners be at all and, if at all, to what extent liable? Would it make any, and if any, what difference, if A, instead of borrowing money, purchased goods in which the Firm usually deals, and applied them to the Firm's use?

6. A and B are in partnership. A signs a deed, purporting it to be executed for himself and his partner. B

subsequently acknowledges that he gave A power, not by deed, to execute the deed in question. Is the deed at all, and if at all, to what extent binding on the partners? Say also what would be the effect, if the deed in question operated by way of a release.

7. In the case of a contract entered into in a foreign country by a man having an English domicil and put in suit in England; by what law is the capacity of the person contracting governed? By the law of which country will the validity of the contract be determined? By what law is the form of the contract to be regulated? According to what law must the contract be construed? By what law will the discharge or dissolution of the contract be governed? and what law should régulate the enforcement of the contract?

8. Give me shortly the facts and the ruling in the case of Devaynes *vs.* Noble (Clayton's case).

9. What persons may become bankrupts? What are acts of Bankruptcy? and who may petition for an adjudication?

10. By 12 and 13 Vict., c. 106, S. 88 an act of Bankruptcy committed more than 12 months before a petition of adjudication is filed, is not sufficient to support such a petition. Suppose more than 12 months to have elapsed since the making of an assignment which would have been an act of bankruptcy on the part of the assignee, there being creditors at the time this assignment was made, whose debts then existing still remain unpaid: will those creditors have any, and if any, what rights, as against the assignee?

11. A chartered a ship to load a cargo at a port in the United Kingdom and proceed therewith to Calcutta; the freight to be paid in London on unloading and right delivery of the cargo, one-third by A's acceptance at three months from the sailing of the ship (the same to be returned if the cargo were not duly delivered), and the remainder by like

Bill at three months from the date of delivery in London of the certificate of right delivery of the cargo. The charter-party provided for a commission on the contract, ship lost or not lost, and that £150 should be advanced in cash at the port of discharge, on account of the freight, against the Captain's draft on A. The cargo was loaded accordingly, and a bill of lading was given for the same. The ship sailed from her port of loading in the United Kingdom on the 8th October, 1863. A having consigned the cargo to B and Co. who carried on business in Calcutta. On the same day, the owners of the ship drew a Bill on A at three months for £250, being one-third of the freight. On 10th October, 1863, B. and Co.'s general agents in London advanced to A on B and Co.'s account, and out of B and Co.'s funds £700, and received as security for such advance, the Bill of Lading blank endorsed and forwarded the same to B and Co.

On the 29th October, 1863, A accepted the Bill for £250, and in the following December, he suspended payment and the Bill was protested. On the 14th January, 1864, the ship arrived at Calcutta, and thereupon B and Co. as holders of the Bill of Lading, applied for delivery of the cargo and offered to advance the £150 in cash pursuant to the charter party; but the Captain claimed to retain the cargo, for the value of the dishonoured Bill, and the balance of freight due.

Has the Captain any and what lien for any, and if any, for what part of the freight thereof?

12. State the law as to the liability of an unnamed principal when discovered.

A, employed by B to buy goods, employs C to effect a purchase for him. C applies to D who refuses to sell to A, but learning that A has a principal, consents, and makes out the

bought and sold notes to A as principal. Suppose B should refuse to ratify the purchase, on which A should wish to take it for his own benefit, can he demand delivery of the goods to himself? and what are D's rights in the matter?

Note.—When an opinion is given, the reasons on which it is forwarded, must also be stated; and when the authorities are remembered, they should not be omitted.

L. C. E. Examination, 1865.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Express as a decimal the product of $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{9}{8}$ and $\frac{14}{25}$: and divide .137052 by .0000324.

2. The area of an irregular lake is 18ac. 36po., shew that the side of a square of the same area as the lake is 297 yards.

3. A farmer hired 60 men to cut down his crop in 24 days, but after 8 days 12 of the men struck work: how long will the remaining men take to finish the work?

4. If $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. securities be selling at 110, find what amount must be invested in the purchase of stock, in order to produce an income of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

5. Find the cost of lining a cistern with lead, $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch thick, if the dimensions be 6 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, and 3 ft. high at 4 annas per lb., the weights of equal bulks of lead and water being as 11.35 : 1.

6. Find the Greatest Common Measure of $x^3 + 4x^2 + 2x - 1$ and $x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + 1$.

If $a : b :: c : d$, prove that

$$a + b : a - b :: \sqrt{ac} + \sqrt{bd} : \sqrt{ac} - \sqrt{bd}.$$

7. Given the first term and common ratio of a geometrical progression, find the *nth* term and the sum of n terms.

Sum the series

$$1 - \tfrac{2}{3} + \tfrac{4}{9} - \text{\&c} \ldots\ldots \text{ to } n \text{ terms.}$$

$$\tfrac{4}{15} + \tfrac{1}{5} + \tfrac{3}{20} + \text{\&c.} \ldots\ldots \text{ to infinity.}$$

8 Find the co-efficient of x^r in the expansion of

$$(1 - 2x)^{-1}.$$

9. Solve the equations—

$$x^2 + 2x = 12 - 4\sqrt{x^2 + 2x}.$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 - xy + y^2 &= 7 \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 &= 19 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

10. Two railway trains moving in opposite directions pass each other somewhere between two stations A and B. One train leaves A at 20 minutes past 4 and arrives at B at 5. The other leaves B at 10 minutes past 4 and arrives at A at 20 minutes to 5. Find the time at which they meet.

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Triangles upon equal bases and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

2. If a quadrilateral figure have two sides parallel, and the parallel sides be bisected, the line joining the points of bisection shall pass through the point in which the diagonals cut one another.

3. If S P Q be a chord drawn from a point S to cut a circle in P and Q, and if S T be a tangent, prove that S T is a mean proportional between S P and S Q.

4. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles which are together less than four right angles.

5. Shew how a cone must be cut in order that the section may be (1) a parabola, (2) an ellipse.

6. In a parabola, if a tangent at any point P intersect the tangent at the vertex in S, then S Y will bisect P T at right angles, and will be a mean proportional between S A and S P.

7. If the normal to a parabola at P meet the axis in G, and the ordinate at G meet the parabola in Q, and the line A P produced in R, then

$$Q\,G^2 = P\,N.\,R\,G$$

8. If from the foci S and H of an ellipse, perpendiculars be drawn meeting the tangent at P in Y and Z, then Y and Z are on the circumference of the auxiliary circle, and SY. HZ $= BC^2$

9. The area of an ellipse is to the area of the auxiliary circle as BC to AC.

10. If the tangent at any point of a hyperbola meet the asymptotes in L and l; then the area of the triangle LCl is equal to the rectangle contained by BC and AC.

TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS AND MENSURATION.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. A and B being less than 90°, prove by geometrical construction the formulæ—

$$\text{Sin}\,(A - B) = \text{Sin}\,A \cos B - \cos A\,\text{Sin}\,B.$$

$$\text{Tan}\,(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A.\,\tan B}$$

2. Given the sides of a triangle find expressions for the area, and for the angles in a form adapted to logarithms.

3. Two sides of a triangle are 345 and 174 feet, and the included angle is 37° 20′; find the remaining angles of the triangle, having given

log 5.19 = .715167 log tan 71° 20′ = 10.471298
log 1.71 = .232996 log tan 44° 17′ = 9.989127

4. An observer sees the summits of two distant towers in the same straight line. On approaching c yards towards them, the angle of elevation of the nearer becomes twice that of the more remote. Find the heights of the towers, having given the distance of the towers from the first place of observation.

5. Define a logarithm: and find that of 81, (1) to base 3; (2) to base $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Given log 2 = .301030 to base 10, find log 25 to base 100.

6. What is meant by the principle of proportional parts as applied to logarithmic computation?

Given log cos 36° 23′ = 9.9058317, log cos 36° 24′ = 9.9057386 and log cos A° = 9.9057762, find the value of A°.

7. Find an expression for the area of a quadrilateral figure, (1) in terms of a diagonal and the perpendiculars upon it from the opposite angular points, (2) in terms of the diagonals and the angle included between them, (3) in terms of the four sides and two opposite angles.

The diagonals of a quadrilateral are 30 and 40 chains, and they intersect at an angle of 45°: find the area.

8. Water, 1 ft. deep, flows through a rectangular trough 4 ft. wide, at the rate of 5 miles an hour: how many cubic feet of water will pass a given point in a minute?

9. The section of a canal is 32 ft. wide at the top, 14 ft. wide at the bottom, and 8 ft. deep: how many cubic yards

were excavated in a mile of the canal, and if the surface of the water be 26 ft. wide, what is its depth?

10. A circular hole is to be cut in a circular plate, so that the weight may be reduced one-third: find the diameter of the hole.

11. Three cubes of metal, whose edges are 3, 4 and 5 inches respectively, are melted and formed into a single cube; if there be no waste in the process, shew that the edge of the new cube will be 6 inches.

12. How much canvas will make a conical tent 11 ft. in height, and 12 ft. in diameter at the base?

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. If forces P, Q and R act on a particle, what relation must exist between them, in order that there may be equilibrium? Can forces which are proportional to 4, 5 and 6, or to 4, 5 and 9, be in equilibrium at a point under any arrangement of their directions?

2. Compare the resultants of two equal forces, when their directions are inclined at angles of 30° and 60°.

3. A uniform beam A B weighs 100 lbs. and is 20 feet long. A weight of 5 lbs. is suspended from B, find what weight must be suspended from A, in order that the beam may balance about a fulcrum distant 5 feet from A.

4. When a body is suspended from a point about which it can swing freely, it will rest with its centre of gravity in the vertical through the point of suspension.

Ex. Find the position in which a cone will rest which is hung from a point in the circumference of its base, when the height of the cone is four times the radius of the base.

5. The arms of a false balance are 19 and 20 inches in length: find the percentage of weight which a shopkeeper gains by always placing his weight in the scale attached to the shorter arm.

6. To an axle of 9 inches radius, two wheels are attached whose diameters are 8 and 10 feet. A man who can exercise a force of P pounds works at the smaller wheel, and another man twice as strong works at the larger. Find the force each exercises when they jointly sustain a ton weight on the axle.

7. Explain how the co-efficient of friction between two substances is practically determined.

A weight w rests on a rough inclined plane under the action of a horizontal force f. Shew that equilibrium will exist, if f lie between $w \tan(\alpha - \theta)$ and $w \tan(\alpha + \theta)$, α being the inclination of the plane, and θ the angle of friction.

8. How is accelerating force measured? State the relations between acceleration, space, velocity, and time, when a particle is uniformly accelerated from rest.

9. A body falls down a smooth inclined plane under the action of gravity: compare the spaces described during the successive seconds from rest.

10. A ball impinges obliquely on a smooth fixed plane; determine the motion after impact.

11. The Earth being supposed to be a sphere whose radius is 4,000 miles, find the height of a mountain on whose summit a pendulum, which beats seconds at the base, loses 10 oscillations a day.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Prove that the pressure in the interior of a uniform fluid at rest under the action of gravity varies as the vertical distance below the surface.

2. To what extent is the pressure on the base of a vessel affected by pouring in more liquid?

3. A house is supplied with water from a tank which is 60 feet above the level of the ground-floor: find the pressure of the water at a height of 25 feet above the ground-floor.

4. State the conditions under which a body floats in a fluid. What volume of cork, $S. G. = .25$, must be attached to 10 lbs. of iron, $S. G. = 7.5$, in order that the whole may just float in water.

5. A solid displaces $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of its volume respectively, when it floats in 3 different fluids: find the volume it displaces, when it floats in a mixture formed of equal volumes of the fluids.

6. Describe the common pump, and explain its action.

7. The legs of a siphon are at right angles to one another and are 6 and 8 feet long. Find the greatest depth of fluid which can be drawn from a vessel by means of such an instrument.

8. State the law of reflection of light. Find the deviation of a ray after reflection at each of two plane mirrors, inclined at a given angle, in a plane perpendicular to their intersection.

9. State the law of refraction, and explain what is meant by the term, *critical angle*.

The image of a stick immersed in water is inclined to the horizon at an angle of 45°: find the inclination of the stick, $\frac{4}{3}$ being the index of refraction from air into water.

10. Describe the astronomical telescope, and find its magnifying power.

HYDRAULIC WORKS.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

1. Explain fully what is meant by the contraction of the fluid vein, what effect it has upon the discharge, and how the discharge is affected by adjutages of various forms.

2. What are the greatest bottom velocities to which different soils should be subjected? What velocity is required to prevent the growth of aquatic plants?

3. The mean velocity of water flowing uniformly is nine-tenths of the square root of the product of twice the fall per mile and the hydraulic mean depth. Explain how this formula is arrived at.

4. What is understood by the regimen of a river, and when is a river said to be in train?

5. Describe how to ascertain, within tidal limits, the fresh water discharge of a tidal river.

6. An open trapezoidal channel in soil requiring side slopes of 2 to 1, and with a fall of one foot to the mile, is to discharge one million cubic feet of water in twenty-four hours. Calculate the dimensions of the best form of channel, and give a figured sketch of it.

7. Explain the difference between hydrostatic and hydraulic pressure.

8. What provision must be made to ensure a full discharge in pipes having vertical bends?

9. Describe the works required to improve a shallow river so as to admit of slackwater navigation.

10. In taking water for the supply of a city from such a source as the Hooghly near Calcutta, describe the processes it should undergo, and the works required for the same, to render it fit for distribution.

11. Describe the physical characteristics of the Doabs of

Upper India, and their influence upon the Canal system in force there.

12. Describe briefly the various kinds of vertical and horizontal water wheels, their relative efficiency, and the circumstances under which they may be severally used.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

1. Define *Carpentry*, and distinguish between it and *Joinery*.

2 In using narrow beams for a transverse strain, how should the tendency to lateral yielding be met, and what are the advantages of using such beams?

3. In solid built-beams, consisting of several pieces in length as well as in depth, describe the best joints for the upper and lower layers With a choice of timber, what descriptions should be used for the top and bottom layers, respectively?

4. What joint may be used for connecting wall-plates at the angle of a building? Sketch it.

5. Specify the guiding principles on which a timber-framing should be designed, as respects the transverse form and the length, absolute and relative, of the individual pieces of timber; the figure to be adopted for the component parts of the frame; the joints, fastenings and strains.

6. Give sketches, in proportion, for beams in tension, of—

(1) A scarfed joint without bolts or straps.

(2) A scarfed and fished joint with keys.

What are the rules for the dimensions of the various parts of these joints, respectively?

7. Sketch a joint for a principal rafter on a tie-beam with

a curved abutment and a bridle. State the advantage of circular abutments.

8. State the objection to a collar-beam truss, and the nature of the strain to which the collar-beam is exposed.

9. A beam is supported from below with corbels, struts, and a straining beam. Sketch the combination, and describe the duty of each piece.

10. Enumerate the elementary forms of Mechanism, and refer them to their respective mechanical powers.

11. The rise and fall of the tide is registered by means of a suspended float, acting on certain machinery. How may the varying weight arising from the varying length of the suspending rope or chain be compensated for?

12. Describe bevel gear. Given the position of two axes which do not intersect each other, show how to construct bevelled wheels which shall communicate motion from one to the other.

13. What is the object of a parallel motion? Describe any *one* with which you are acquainted.

14. Sketch and describe a double-acting pump.

15. Enumerate the various self-acting parts of the ordinary condensing Steam Engine (boiler included), and describe how they severally act.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS AND STABILITY OF STRUCTURES.

Examiner.—Captain Williams.

1. Specify and illustrate the various strains to which building materials are subject.

2. How is the strength of a pillar affected by the ratio of its diameter to its length? What form is adopted on this account, when iron is the material employed?

3. State, approximately, the relative ultimate strength of wrought-iron, cast-iron, timber, and brick, in resisting tension and compression, respectively.

4. Assuming the ultimate tensile strain of iron wire to be 45,000 lbs per square inch, what is the least safe deflection that could be given to a telegraphic air-span of 5,000 feet?

5. Describe the action of a transverse load on a beam. When iron is used, how is the material most economically distributed in a girder, and what are the best practicable forms for struts of wrought and cast-iron, respectively?

6. By what consideration is the working load on a beam limited? Specify the ratios of the working to the ultimate load ordinarily adopted for wrought-iron, cast-iron, timber, and brick.

7. State the relation between the length, depth, and deflection of a beam, and explain how the ratio of the maximum depth of a girder to the span is arrived at. What is this depth for a girder of (1) wrought-iron, (2) cast-iron?

8. In what class of structures do the cohesive and adhesive strength of mortar or cement come into play? What are the adhesion to brick and cohesion of good common mortar when set in lbs. per square inch?

9. Investigate a general formula for calculating the pressure against retaining walls. What are the usual ratios of thickness to height for walls retaining (1) water, (2) earth?

10. What are the various plans for resisting the additional pressure against a revetment wall, arising from the saturation with water of the material at the back (1) when it can be efficiently drained, (2) when drainage is not possible?

11. Given the amount and direction of the thrust of an arch, state the points to be attended to in designing the abutment, and show how to calculate its thickness.

12. Show how to calculate the strains on a queen-post trapezoidal truss.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING. No. 1.

Examiner.—Mr. J. W. Galwey.

1. Explain the classification of building stones into *aqueous*, *igneous*, and *metamorphic*; and state to which of these classes each of the following stones belong:—*Basalt*, *Freestone*, *Portland-stone*, *granite*, *slate*.

2. Describe the most formidable causes of brief duration of timber structures, such as piles, beacons, &c., erected in sea-water, the force of the waves and other violent causes of injury being neglected.

3. What are the different ways of slaking lime, and which is the best? What is the test for cements?

4. Describe the best form of retaining-wall, and state the condition of equilibrium.

5. Enumerate and describe briefly the chief strains by which bodies may be affected so as to have their elasticity or strength called forth; and point out, in respect to some of them, how they may be regarded as being composed of two or more others contemporaneously existing in the same or different parts of the body.

6. Explain what is meant by the *neutral lamina* of a beam subjected to a cross-strain, and state what is the nature of the chief strain it has to resist.

7. How are piles prepared for foundations? What rules should be observed in placing and driving *bearing* piles? What is the object of *sheet* piling? How should it be prepared and driven?

8. How should the thickness of the external walls of a building be generally determined?

9. What are the essential qualities of timber to be used for building purposes? Give the scantling of the strongest beam which can be cut from a tree 22 inches in diameter.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING. No. 2.

Examiner.—Mr. J. W. Galwey.

1. Describe the manner in which the abutments or skewbacks for an oblique bridge are arranged in any approved system you know of, for the construction of such bridges; and explain the reason for their peculiar arrangement as distinguished from that of the skewbacks or the abutments of a direct bridge.

2. Give a description, illustrated by hand-sketches, of all the principal features of a good system of constructing and supporting fire-proof floors for large buildings, such as Mills, Store-houses, &c.

3. Name the three principal parts of an Entablature; and describe what are *dentils*, *modillions*, and *triglyphs*.

4. What is meant by each of the terms *tympanum* and *spandrel?*

5. What is meant by *finials* in Gothic architecture, and what by *mullions?*

6. A brick sewer is required to be consctructed for a length of 500 ft. in ground consisting of firm sandy clay. Its bottom inside, or the part in which the water will flow, is to be at a depth of seven feet below the surface of the ground, and its size is to be determined by the consideration that it must be large enough to admit of a man creeping through it for inspection or cleansing, but that such size is more than sufficient for carrying the water required to pass. Give a sketch, with figured dimensions, of the cross-section which you would propose as suitable for this sewer, and furnish a specification and estimate, mentioning the prices of materials and labour, &c. on which the estimate is formed.

7. Describe as fully and clearly as you can, the financial considerations which usually or frequently fall to be taken

into account in making selections between a level crossing and bridge for maintaining the traffic of an existing public road across a proposed Railway, in cases in which, so far as the public convenience is concerned, the two methods are left optional to the Railway Company.

ROADS, RAILROADS, &c.

Examiner.—Mr. J. W. Galwey.

1. Describe the form and surface of a road when in a superior condition.

2. What are the preliminary measures necessary to be taken, on the part of the Civil Engineer, when instructed to advise on the propriety of making a new road, so that loads may be transported from one place to another with the least possible expenditure for tractive power?

3. If it require a force of 160 lbs. to draw a carriage up a road having an inclination of 1 in 40, at the rate of 6 miles per hour, what will be the power necessary to draw the same carriage, including the force of gravity, and at the same speed upon a like constructed road, but having an inclination of 1 in 30?

4. What is the effect of neglecting repairs of roads? And how are roads maintained in repair at a minimum cost?

5. What are the ruling points which serve to guide you in putting the grade lines on a railway section?

6. On a Railway whose guage is 5 feet 6 inches, what must be the elevation of the external rail on a curve of 30 chains radius; the weight of the train 100 tons, and speed 30 miles per hour?

7. In carrying roads *under* or *over* railways, what circumstances would guide you in adopting an arch bridge, or a girder bridge?

DRAWING.

Examiner.—Mr. J. W. Galwey.

1. Using a common foot-rule, or measure of inches, make a scale of feet by which to take measurements in feet from a plan drawn on a scale of 60 inches to a mile.

2. In Descriptive Geometry, given the *projections* of a straight line, it is required to find its *traces.*

3. What is the distinctive character of the class of objects for the delineation of which Isometric drawing is specially suited?

4. Make an isometrical drawing of any simple figure. The required drawing is to be such that the same scale would suit for measurements from it and from the given one.

5. The shadows of a *Cone* and of a *Sphere* are thrown upon the planes of projection, and the light emanates from a point; it is required to construct these shadows, and to shew what parts of the cone and sphere are in the shade.

6. State what is the nature of the curve by which a *strictly true* perspective representation of a globe can be formed on a plane picture surface, and give the reasons for your answer.

7. Given a *Contour-map*, to trace a road of given inclination. Shew also when that road must be *continuous*, and when *zigzag*; and why, when circumstances permit, the *former* should be preferred?

GEODESY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. W. Galwey.

1. Describe the best methods of *staking out* Railway curves on the ground.

2. Describe the various methods of determining on broken side-long ground the width to the right and left of each central stake.

3. State the most convenient formula for determining the cubic contents of excavations and embankments.

4. How would you determine the cubic contents of any portion of earth-work, when the cross-section was very irregular or much inclined?

5. What is the solid content, in cubic yards, of a portion of Railway cutting of which the dimensions are as follow:—

Distance in feet.	*Height in feet.*	*Side-long inclination.*
0	10.06	6 to 1
100	12.13	6 to 1
200	19.45	4 to 1
300	21.50	4½ to 1

Width at formation level, ... 26 ft.

Ratio of slopes, ... 2 to 1

6. Shew how the line of collimation is adjusted in *Gravatt's Level.*

7. What precautions would you adopt to enable you to detect the slightest errors in surveying large towns?

8. Describe the best Astronomical method of determining the direction of a meridian line, and the Magnetic Variation.

9. Give some practical details on the subject of *Mining Surveying.*

10. The following observations were taken with a Mountain Barometer in Latitude 49°—

	Barometer.	*Attached Thermometer.*	*Detached Thermometer.*
First Station, ..	30.315	67°. F.	64°. F.
Second ditto, ...	30.140	66°. F.	59°. F.

What is the difference of level between them?

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.

Describe—

1. The structure of an Exogenous Stem.
2. The Elementary parts of a Flower.
3. The food of Plants and the sources whence it is derived.
4. The circulation of the Sap.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.

1. Give a brief account of the actions, doses, and uses of the following Medicines :—*Strychnia*, *Hydrocyanic Acid*, *Sulphur*, *Iodine*, and *Tartarated Antimony*.

2. Describe the preparations of Mercury, and mention the principal Diseases for which they are used.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.

1. What are the various actions and uses of *Potassa Caustica*, *Liquor Atropiæ*, *Vinum Colchici*, and *Argenti Nitras?*

2 Describe the principal Acids of the *British Pharmacopœia*, stating their Physical character, Chemical composition, Strength, Action on Animal tissues, and Medicinal

uses, (including their doses and modes of administration when internally given.)

ANATOMY.

Examiner.—S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S.

1. Describe the Fibula, giving exact details of the attachments of ligaments and muscles.

2. From what sources does the Rectum derive its supply of blood?

3. Describe the origin, course and distribution of the Phrenic Nerve.

4. Explain the construction of the Gastro-hepatic Omentum, and describe its position, connections and contents.

5. Enumerate the muscles of the orbit, and state the sources from which they derive their supply of motor and sensory nerves.

ANATOMY.

Examiner.—S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S.

1. Describe the joints which are concerned in the rotatory and nodding movements of the head.

2. What is the position of the Pancreas? From what sources is its vascular supply derived?

3. Describe the position and formation of the Fourth Ventricle and its connection with the remainder of the ventricular cavity of the encephalon.

4. Describe, in the order in which they would be met with in a dissection, the structures contained in a space bounded—above, by a horizontal line on a level with the alveolar margin of the lower jaw,—below, by a horizontal line

n a level with the upper margin of the hyoid bone,—in front, y the median line,—behind, by the position of the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ,—and within, by the median plane.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. The digestive system of Fishes?
2. The natural history of the Cestoid and Nematoid Entozoa, and point out those met with in the human subject?
3. Anatomical and physical characters and habits of the Chiroptera?
4. What are the different modes of Reproduction? and give examples of each?
5. The circulation, respiration and digestion in Birds?
6. The nervous system in the Radiata and Reptilia?

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. The structure and uses of the connective tissues?
2. Minute anatomy and functions of the ovaries?
3. General anatomy and functions of medulla oblongata?
4. Structure and functions of the pancreas?
5. Conditions necessary for healthy nutrition?
6. Epithelium, its varieties and uses?
7. The physiological constitution of nerve-matter?
8. The physiological constitution of the blood?
9. How is the animal heat maintained?
10. Anatomy and functions of the mesocephale.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. What is meant by specific heat? What discovery has been made concerning the relation of specific heat to chemical equivalents?

2. Give a description of a cell of Grove's battery: what is the theory of its use? what advantages does its construction present over that of other batteries?

3. Describe the different eudiometrical processes for the determination of the amount of oxygen in a mixture of that gas with nitrogen.

4. Give the equivalent numbers of the following elements, and the formulæ of their compounds with oxygen:

Cl —— P. —— Fe
I —— S —— Pb
Br —— As —— Hg.

5. How may a specimen of zinc be purified from any iron or lead it contains? and how may the amount of each of those impurities in the specimen be determined?

6. How is permanganate of potash prepared? what is its action upon organic matter in solution? how may it be applied to the estimation of organic matter in water?

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. 100 parts of morphia yield by combustion

C 71.91
H 6.85
O 16.44
N 4.8

100 grains hydrochlorate of morphia contain

Morphia 88.75
H Cl 11.25

The atomic number of H Cl is 37, what is the atomic number of morphia, and what its chemical formula?

2. By what processes can the fatty acids be obtained in a pure state from the neutral fats? Explain the chemical changes which occur during each process.

3. Give a sketch of the chemical history of Indigo, with especial reference to its relations to other bodies; its formation during the process of manufacture; and its employment in dyeing.

4. Give examples of a monatomic, biatomic, and triatomic alcohol; and of the hydrocarbon radicle, aldehyde, ether, and acid which may be derived from each. Give the formulæ of each body in symbols.

5. Give a sketch of the chemistry of urea and of uric acid, with especial reference to their origin, and the part they play in the chemistry of the animal body.

6. Name the normal coloring matters of the blood, bile, and urine; and indicate the probable relations they bear to one another.

L. M. S. Second Examination.

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. Fayrer, M. D.

1. Describe in detail the formation of an acute abscess: illustrating the various stages and results of inflammation thereby involved; also describe the treatment you would adopt, and give reasons for it.

2. Describe, with anatomical detail, the operation for excision of the superior maxillary bone (not including the malar bone). Give the steps of the operation, and the circumstances under which you would deem it necessary.

3. In a case of injury to the head from a contusion, in which not only the scalp has been lacerated, but the bone denuded of pericranium and bruised, what are the dangers to be apprehended? What would be the symptoms indicating the approach of such dangerous conditions? and how would you treat them, if they arose?

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. Fayrer, M. D.

1. What are the Characteristics that distinguish the so-called "*Hunterian*," infecting Syphilitic sore, from the other varieties of venereal ulceration? Describe the popular views among Surgeons, as to the treatment of the disease, in its local and constitutional phases. Give also a description of the principal forms in which the latter (constitutional Syphilis) is manifested.

2. Describe the operation of linear extraction of the lens, what advantages does it possess over the various operations employed for the cure of cataract.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—CHARLES R. FRANCIS, M. B.

1. What different conditions of the lungs are indicated by dullness on percussion, and increased resonance of the voice, together or separately? How would you distinguish between, and treat each?

2. Under what pathological conditions may paralysis of the Portio Dura occur? Give the treatment, and the prognosis, in each case.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—CHARLES R. FRANCIS, M. B.

1. What is Dysentery? What are the principles of treatment to be observed in the early stages of the disease? What lesions may occur? and how would you recognize, and treat them?

2. Under what different morbid conditions may Diarrhœa occur? What is the significance of the symptom, and the treatment of it, in each?

3. In massing bodies of men together in a building, in a vessel, or in tents, what sanatory principles should be observed to prevent the invasion of disease?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—CHARLES R. FRANCIS, M. B.

1. Give the signs of Pregnancy in each month: which are the most reliable?

2. What are the causes of hæmorrhage, before and after Delivery? What should be the treatment, preventive and remedial?

3. Describe, in detail, the operation of *turning*, (podalic version.) When would you resort to it?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—CHARLES R. FRANCIS, M. B.

1. What are the symptoms of retroversion of the uterus? How would you distinguish it from prolapsus of tho organ?

2. What should be the management of a case of labor, with troins?

3. Under what circumstances are Craniotomy and Embryulcia necessary? Describe the operations.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. To what circumstances should a medical man particularly direct his attention when called to a case of sudden or violent death? and what precautions is he to observe in making a post mortem examination in such a case?

2. What symptoms, and what post mortem appearances, would you expect in a case of slow poisoning by a mixture of arsenic and tartar emetic? How would you proceed to seek for the poisons in any portion of the body submitted to you for the purpose?

3. Upon what evidence would you chiefly rely as proof of a child's having been born alive?

4. What means are most commonly employed in this country for producing criminal abortion? and what evidence of the crime would you expect to find upon the body of a woman who had died under their use?

Honor Examination, 1866.

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. Fayrer, M. D.

1. Describe the symptoms and treatment of the various forms of dislocation and fracture to which the shoulder joint is liable.

2. Give a detailed account of the pathology, symptoms and treatment of the various forms of morbid growth which have received the designation of "Recurrent," or "Semi-malignant." Describe the points in which they differ from the malignant growths.

3. Describe the pathology of the different forms of Hæmorrhoids; what are the predisposing and proximate causes of these affections? and how would you treat each variety? State also what circumstances would influence you in reference to the performance of any Surgical operation for their relief.

4. Give the symptoms and treatment of inherited Syphilitic Keratitis, and describe the abnormal changes which take place in the various other structures of the eye consequent on inherited Syphilis.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—Charles R. Francis, M. B.

1. Give a sketch of the several conditions, morbid or otherwise, which affect the quantity, specific gravity, and composition of the Urine; the exact nature of the changes

in this secretion, and the mode of detection, being stated in each case.

2. What are the most recent views of the pathology of Cholera? How are they confirmed by symptoms, by the results of treatment, and by post mortem examinations?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—CHARLES R. FRANCIS, M. B.

1. Give a sketch of the development and impregnation of the Ovum, (including an account of the formation of the Corpus Luteum, with an estimate of its value as a sign of pregnancy;) and describe in detail the provisions made for the nutrition of the Embryo, to the period of birth.

2. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the Fœtus at each month of the intra-uterine life?